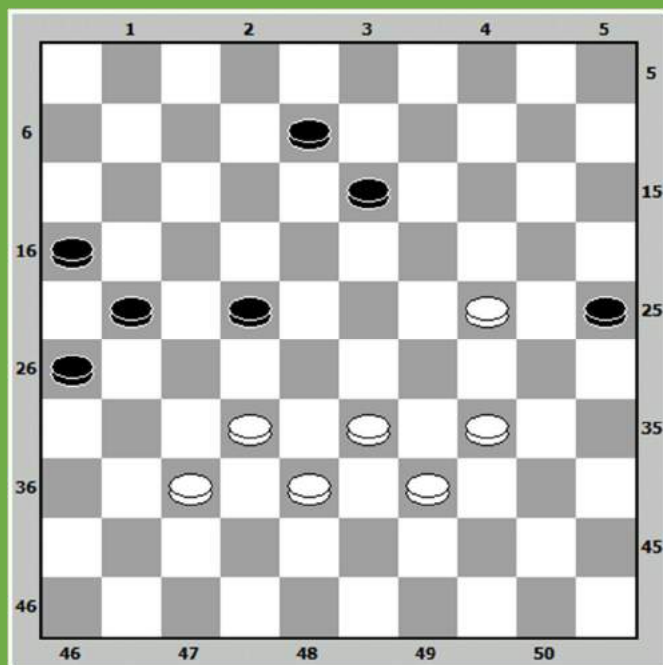
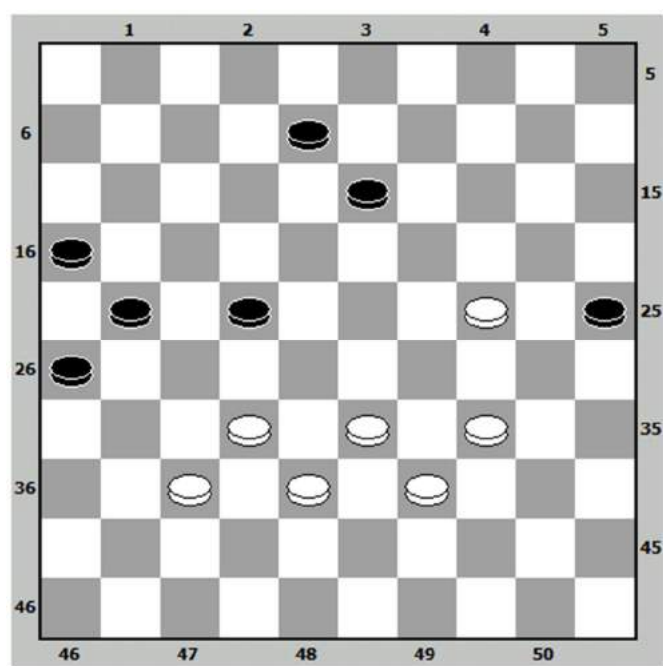


Beautiful Introductory Forcing Moves and Hidden Combinations Years 1885 - 1933



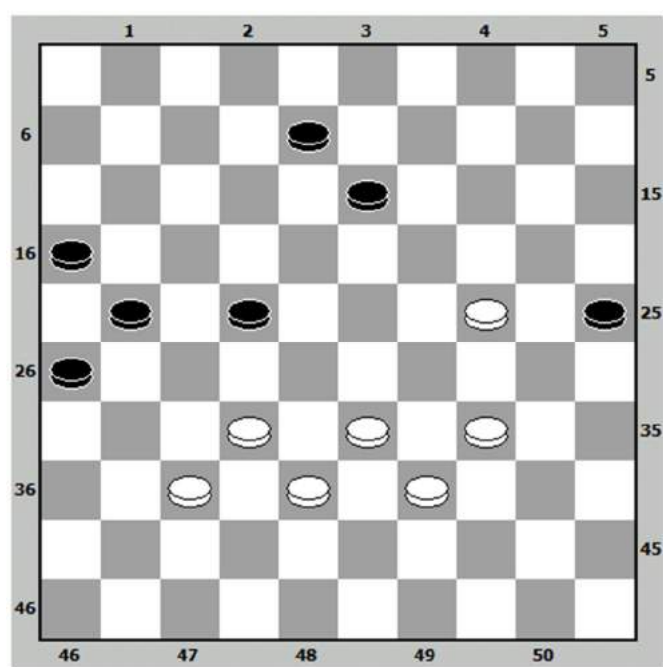
Govert Westerveld

Beautiful Introductory Forcing Moves and Hidden Combinations Years 1885 - 1933



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**Beautiful introductory forcing moves and hidden combinations
Years 1885 - 1933
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Academia de Estudios Humanísticos de Blanca (Murcia) Spain**

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February, 2021.
30540 Blanca (Murcia) Spain**

DEDICATION:

To my draughts friend

Fangchao Chen

in China

Foreword

It has been a while since Fangchao Chen asked me if I had any books about shots. And since I had a booklet about shots of seven pieces at a time, I gave him an ebook about them. At the same time, I was contacted by an important Spanish professor who had sought a future in Australia and who had advised and assisted me with the studies of Fernando de Rojas and Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo. I believe that Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo had a lot to do with the invention of draughts and I use the JGAAP program for research. This professor said that the JGAAP program was outdated and he would try to approach a college to see if we could do something together with the research into “La Celestina” and other things such as checkers.

I then put research of Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo and Fernando de Rojas on a back burner and thought about Fangchao Chen's question. My research showed that checkers is more difficult than chess and with the help of China we could progress with draughts and bring it to a higher level (like chess) if we submitted the necessary literature. I have dealt with and seen the wonders of marketing for many years.

My father, who was a strong draughts player, often talked about Weiss, Fabre, Molimard, and others and I thought it would be a good idea to create a book for Fangchao Chen, which not only states the compulsory moves, shots, and combinations, but also shows his countrymen which players were famous. They would be aware of the great sacrifices of these players ensuring that this game developed in the 20th century and is played today. A game that, according to my studies, was invented in Spain at the end of the 15th century.

Making history is not a simple matter, because one has to go through a lot of literature. That is why I had bought a lot of literature on my business trips in the hope of using it one day. Fortunately, there is now also a lot to be found thanks to the internet and that is particularly convenient in these difficult times when requests to libraries come to nothing since everything is closed due to Covid-19.

Due to the fact that the book is destined for China I have only translated everything into English. Most draughts players can get along with this language, although it may be a problem for African players who prefer French. I have received the same request from France, but the book is destined for China.

These are difficult and uncertain times. The coronavirus is still not under control. It is also not easy for me to obtain the necessary documents. That is why I am extra thankful for the full support from some draughts players. A word of thanks goes in the first place to the French player Richard Przewozniak who sent me the necessary games of Weiss mentioned in the magazine “Jeu de dames” by Eugène Leclercq. My second thanks go to Hanco Elenbaas who is a real detective and also provided me with necessary information.

Once you read this book you will soon discover what influence France and the Netherlands had on the development of this international game of checkers on the 100 squares around 1900.

Govert Westerveld

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Amsterdam, the flame of freedom of mind

***Als ik myn geest uitspanninge wil geven,
dan is het niet eer die ik zoek, maar vryheit.***

**When I want to ease my mind,
it isn't honour that I seek but freedom.**

Rembrand van Rijn

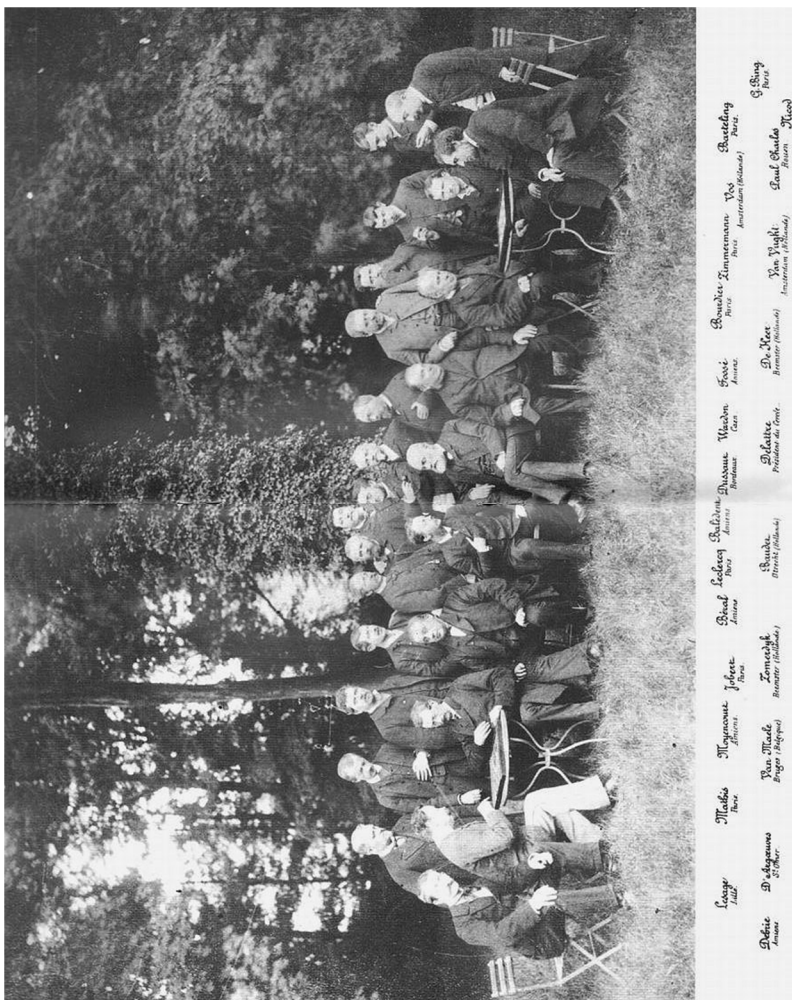
Famous Dutch painter
(1606-1669)

1 1885 Anatole Dussaut

Anatole Dussaut (1857–1906) was a French draughts player. He was the descendant of Joseph Tranchère, a former mayor of Cenon. Anatole Dussaut was the son of a wine merchant Jules François Dussaut who was the owner of Castle Tranchère in Cenon. Anatole married his first cousin Claire Marthe Dussaut by whom he had 4 children including Robert Dussaut who received the Grand Prix de Rome. Anatole was a precocious student, brilliant at mathematics, and became a physician. He directed the hospitals of Berck and Paris. He was the treasurer of the Tenon hospital and thereafter director of the Aubervilliers hospital. Being the first unofficial Draughts World Champion, he won this title in 1885. The following year he won the tournament again, but this time it was an international tournament so that we could call him world champion again. He repeated this feat in 1894. However, this time he had to share his first place with Louis Barteling, who was the best player in the world in 1887 and 1891.



Anatole Dussaut

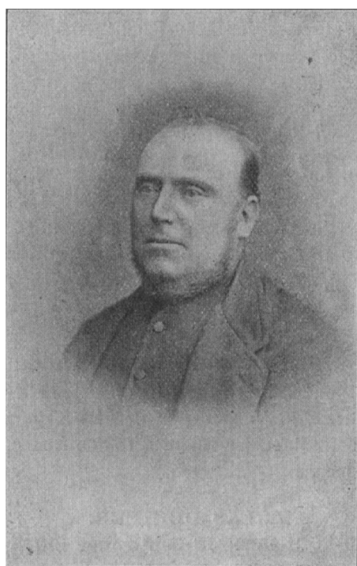


Sitting: (From left to right) Debie (Amiens), d'Argoeuvres (St Omer), Van Maele (Brugge), Antón Zomerdijs (Beemster), Baudet (Utrecht), Delattre, Klaas de Heer (Beemster), Van Vught (Amsterdam), Charles (Rouen), Nicod (London)

Standing: Lesage (Lille), Mathis (Paris), Moyencourt (Amiens), Jobert (Paris), Béral (Amiens), Leclercq (Paris), Baledent (Amiens) the longest man, Dussaut (Bordeaux), Wardon (Caen), Fosse (Amiens), Bourdier (Paris), Zimmerman (Paris), Vos (Amsterdam), Barteling (Paris), Bing (Paris).

1.1 The tournament in Amiens, 1886

According to Johann Friedrich Moser who wrote "Zak-Encyclopedie voor Dammers" Zomerdijk was the strongest player in Holland from 1886 to 1892 and from 1897 to 1899. Moser states that from 1893 to 1896 the strongest player was the mechanic Eugenius J.B. van Vught. From 1872 to 1885 Klaas de Heer was the strongest player in Holland and his father Aris de Heer from 1821 to 1871.



The Twelfth International Amiens tournament started on Sunday August 15, 1886 and each player had to finish 4 games. On Monday, August 16, the number was 6 games, on Tuesday 7 games, on Wednesday 4 games and on the last day, Thursday August 19, 2 games had to be played. The Dutch had the dis-advantage of having to play in Amiens on the light squares. For Klaas de Heer it was the first time he played like this and it should be noted that with this optical effect one is wrong at first.

Klaas de Heer

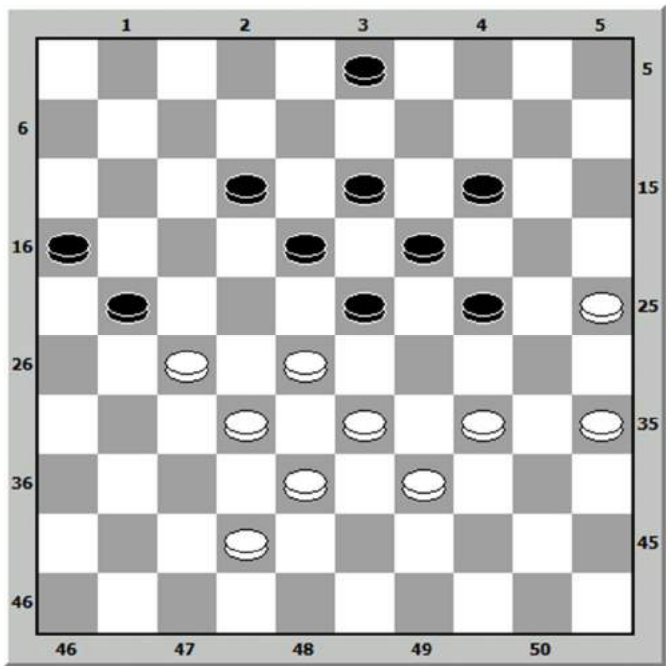
(I myself also had this problem at the beginning when I started to play draughts in Spain around 1983, where they use a chess board and play on the white squares).

On Monday August 16 De Heer lost twice to Dussaut. Apparently, he wasn't quite used to this new way of playing yet.

1.2 Sacrifice of Dussaut

Anatole Dussaut – Klaas de Heer
2-0 00-08-1886
Amiens

Anatole Dussaut surprised the draughts world with two sacrifices, a forcing move and an easy shot in an international tournament at Amiens between French, English, Belgian, and Dutch players. His victim was the Dutch player Klaas de Heer from the Midden-Beemster. Dussaut not only became the first world champion, but also the first world champion after whom a game manoeuvre is named.



38.35-30 24x35 39.27-22 18x27 40.33-29 13-18
41.29-24 19x30 42.28x10

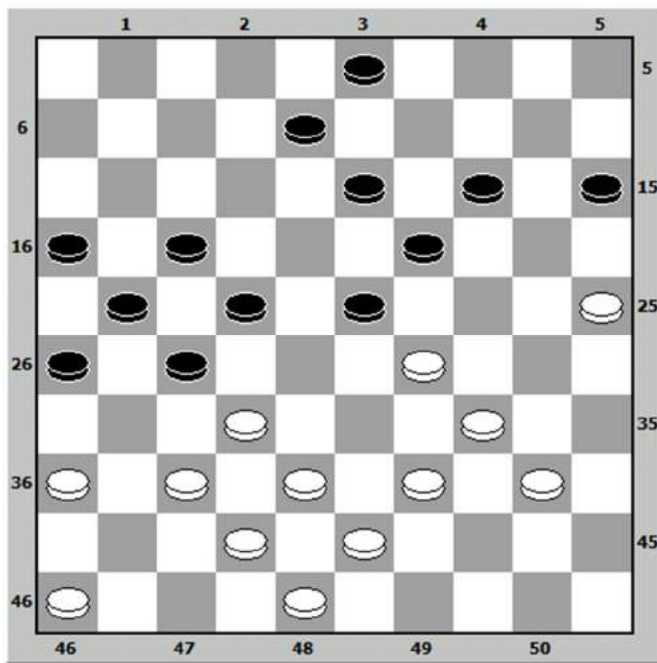
The game notation follows:

1.31-26	18-23	2.37-31	12-18
3.41-37	7-12	4.46-41	20-24
5.34-29	23x34	6.40x20	15x24
7.31-27	17-21	8.26x17	11x31
9.36x27	19-23	10.33-29	23x34
11.39x19	14x23	12.38-33	10-14
13.42-38	5-10	14.47-42	14-19
15.44-39	10-14	16.50-44	14-20
17.45-40	20-24	18.40-34	1- 7
19.41-36	6-11	20.37-31	11-17
21.31-26	4-10	22.34-30	10-14
23.33-28	17-21	24.26x17	12x21
25.39-33	7-12	26.44-39	14-20
27.36-31	20-25	28.49-44	25x34
29.39x30	21-26	30.44-39	26x37
31.42x31	12-17	32.31-26	8-12
33.39-34	9-14	34.43-39	2- 8
35.30-25	17-21	36.26x17	12x21
37.48-42	8-12	38.35-30	24x35
39.27-22	18x27	40.33-29	13-18
41.29-24	19x30	42.28x10	27-31
43.10- 5	18-22	44. 5-10	12-18
45.32-28	22x44	46.10-14	30x39
47.38-33	39x28	48.14x49	

1.3 The wrong forcing and counter forcing move

Anatole Dussaut – Isidore Weiss
2-0 00-10-1895
Paris

When executing a forcing move it is always necessary to observe a possible counterforcing move. This appeared in the game of Anatole Dussaut against Isidore Weiss. However, Weiss did not see it. In the following position the white had played 33-29 and here it appears that the black is forced to 13-18 which appeared in the game and Weiss won by a shot. However, Dussaut as well as Weiss did not see that the black could have won a piece with a counterforcing move 23-28 threatening to win one or two men through 28-32 and 28-33. The white cannot play 38-33 because in such case the black goes to the king by means of 14-20, 13-19, and 22x47.



The game notation follows:

1. 34-30	20-25	2. 31-26	25x34
3. 39x30	17-21	4. 26x17	12x21
5. 36-31	21-26	6. 31-27	7-12
7. 44-39	11-17	8. 27-21	16x27
9. 32x21	17-22	10. 21-16	6-11
11. 16x 7	2x11	12. 41-36	11-16
13. 50-44	1- 7	14. 40-34	7-11
15. 45-40	16-21	16. 30-25	11-16
17. 34-30	22-27	18. 37-32	19-24
19. 30x19	14x23	20. 42-37	15-20
21. 25x14	10x19	22. 47-42	12-17
23. 40-34	4-10	24. 35-30	10-14
25. 30-24	19x30	26. 34x25	14-19
27. 44-40	9-14	28. 49-44	5-10
29. 40-34	10-15	30. 44-40	18-22
31. 33-29	13-18	32. 32-28	22x35
33. 37-31	26x37	34. 42x 2	23-28
35. 2x24	21-26	36. 24- 2	3- 9
37. 29-24	17-22	38. 43-39	22-27
39. 48-43	28-32	40. 2- 7	26-31
41. 7-18	16-21	42. 18x 4	31-37
43. 4x48	15-20	44. 38x16	20x40
45. 39-34	40x29	46. 48-42	29-34
47. 42-33	35-40	48. 33-50	40-45
49. 16-11	14-19	50. 11- 6	19-23
51. 6- 1	34-39	52. 50x 5	

2 1887 Louis Barteling

Louis François Félix Barteling (1856 – 1914) was a French draughts player and member of the Parisian "Damier" from 1880 to 1910. He was an unofficial world champion in 1887, 1891, and 1894. In 1894 he shared the first place with L. Raphaél and Anatole Dussaut. In 1887 he was the champion of France. He was the first strong draughts player to come across the Senegalese player Woldouby by chance in 1910 and detect his talent. Barteling was of the Dutch origin and wrote the book *Traité théorique et pratique du jeu de dames* (Theoretical and practical treatise on the game of draughts) in 1902.



Louis Barteling

CERCLE D'ÉCHECS & DE DAMES D'AMIENS
CONCOURS INTERNATIONAL DE 1885.



BAUDET BOURDIER Utrecht Paris	MOYENCOURT Amiens	COUSIN Sablé-l-Char.	ZIMMERMANN Paris	DEHAYES Marsaille	WADDON Caen	DEBRIE Amiens
DOUSSAUT BEUDIN Bordeaux Puteaux	LECLERCQ Paris	LESAGE Lille	BALENT Amiens	ÉPINAL Amiens	NICOD Londres	BARTÉLING Paris

Louis Barteling participating in the eleventh international tournament in Amiens, 1885

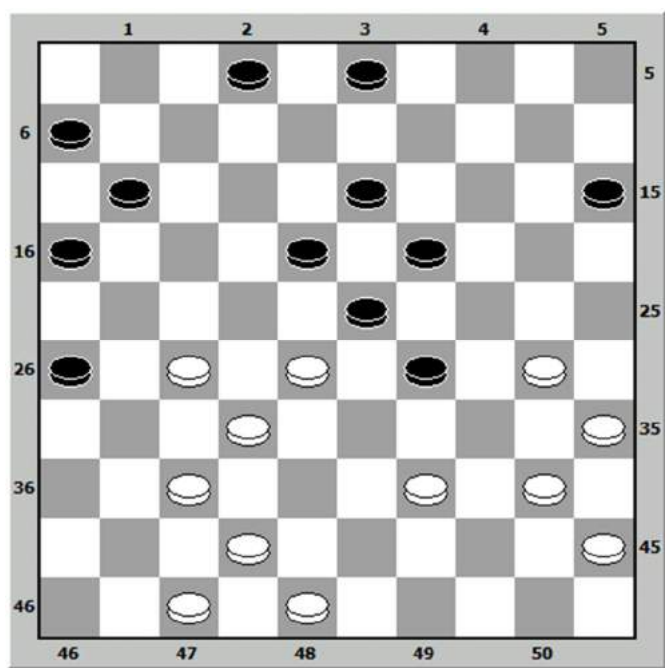
2.1 The forcing move and shot

Louis Barteling – Fernand Beudin

2-0 00-10-1895

Paris

After Raphael's very weak move it was not difficult for Barteling to win a piece after a simple forcing move or to break through for the king. The forcing move 39-34 with the threat 37-31 obliged black to accept the loss of a man!



31. 39-34 11-17

32. 37-31 26x37

33. 32x41 23x21

34. 34x14 3- 9

35. 14x 3 21-26

36. 3x21 16x27

The game notation follows:

Barteling, L. (Louis) - Beudin, F. (Fernand)

2-0 00-10-1895

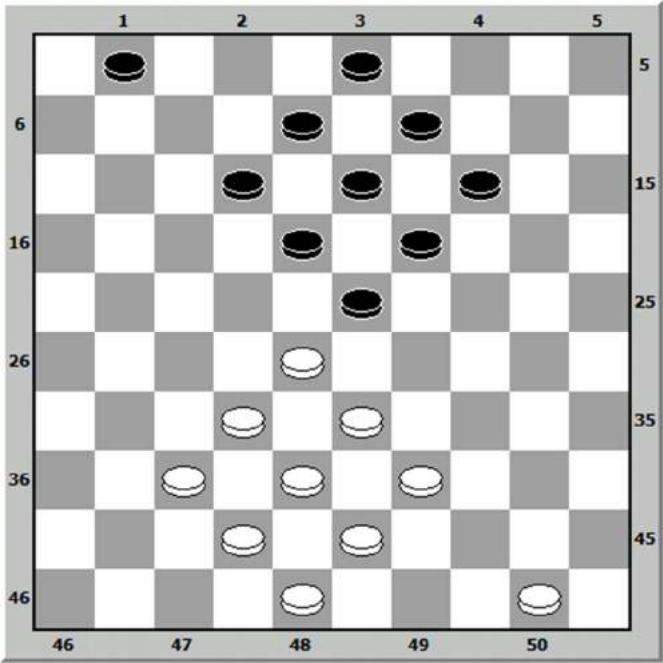
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1.31-27	18-23	2.33-28	12-18
3.37-31	7-12	4.39-33	20-24
5.44-39	14-20	6.41-37	10-14
7.50-44	5-10	8.34-30	20-25
9.46-41	25x34	10.40x20	15x24
11.44-40	10-15	12.39-34	14-20
13.43-39	4-10	14.34-30	17-22
15.28x17	12x21	16.30-25	10-14
17.49-43	21-26	18.33-28	1- 7
19.39-34	18-22	20.27x29	24x22
21.31-27	22x31	22.36x27	7-12
23.32-28	12-18	24.38-33	8-12
25.34-30	20-24	26.43-39	18-23
27.37-32	12-18	28.41-37	24-29
29.33x24	14-20	30.25x14	9x29
31.39-34	11-17	32.37-31	26x37
33.32x41	23x21	34.34x14	3- 9
35.14x 3	21-26	36. 3x21	16x27
37.30-24	13-19	38.24x31	26x46
39.40-34	46-28	40.47-41	28x46
41.42-37	46x40	42.45x34	2- 8
43.34-29	6-11	44.35-30	11-17
45.29-23	17-22	46.30-24	8-12
47.23-19	12-18	48.19-14	22-28
49.14- 9	18-23	50. 9- 3	28-33
51.24-19	23x14	52. 3x47	

2.2 The Barteling formation

Louis Barteling is the designer of a formation based on the power of men convergence. This formation is known as the Barteling formation (losange de Barteling).

Barteling suggested that the player should get his men together to form the Barteling formation for as long as possible, and keep aiming for the center. This scheme is very powerful. If the opponent has gotten carried away to the corners, he lends himself to many strokes.



We will observe that in most games players also have a man on square 24 (black) and 27 (white).

3 1894 Louis Raphaël

Louis Raphaël (1856 – 1919) born in Marseille was a French draughts player. He is the designer of the Raphaël opening used to free the left wing from the draughts board at the beginning of the game. Raphael was the winner of the International Tournament of Paris in 1894. He was also the draughts champion of France in 1894.



Louis Raphaël in a postal letter in those years

In 1899 he occupied the 2nd place in a draughts tournament in Amiens with 28 points that Isidore Weiss won with 31 points and he finished before Louis Barteling and Anatole Dussaut who both scored 22 points. Due to this result he could challenge the titleholder and play a match against Isidore Weiss in August 1899 which he lost with 5-1. Strangely enough Anatole Dussaut who also had played a match against Weiss in June of that year achieved a much better result with 3-3. On 13 and 14 March 1901 Louis Raphaël's result was much better when he played again a match against Isidore Weiss in Marseille, because the match ended in 10-10. Raphaël won twice over Weiss and Weiss also succeeded to win twice over Raphaël. All the other games ended in a draw.



Louis Raphaël – Isidore Weiss, 1901
Photo of the Tribune des Jeux et des Combinaisons supplément N°21
of May 15, 1901

In those years Raphaël was infinite when it came to shots and finesse. He saw everything as quickly as a bolt of lightning and always managed to create wonderful ways out in precarious positions, which he preferred to provoke. He led his brilliant offensive game through strokes and positional play at the same time, which does not prevent him from also having a skill in defensive play that few would suspect.

We do not know much about Raphaël's draughts activities for years thereafter and have to wait until 1910 when he participated in the French Championship and obtained the 5th place with 9 points behind Alfred Molimard (19 points), Isidore Weiss (17 points), Paul Sonier (13 points), and Marcel Bonnard (11 points). After this period there are no more notices from Raphaël in official draughts tournaments.

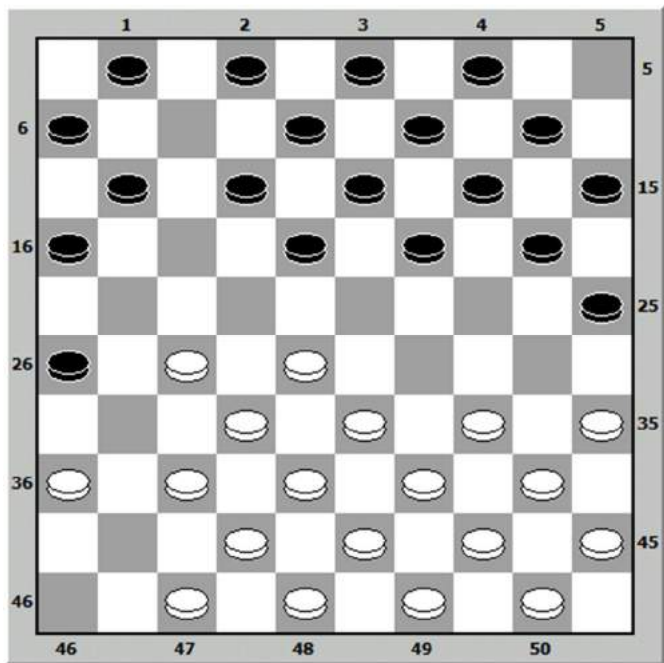
We know the shot of Raphael in the draughts literature. The stroke is named after Louis Raphael, the former champion of Marseille, who executed this stroke while playing.



Eugène Leclercq and Louis Raphaël in 1899

3.1 Raphaël's opening

From the draughts literature we know an opening that starts with 32-28 and is named after the French draughts player Louis Raphaël.



Louis Raphaël – Marius Fabre

1-1 31-10-1910

Championship of France

1.32-28 20-25 2.37-32 14-20

3.41-37 10-14 4.46-41 17-21

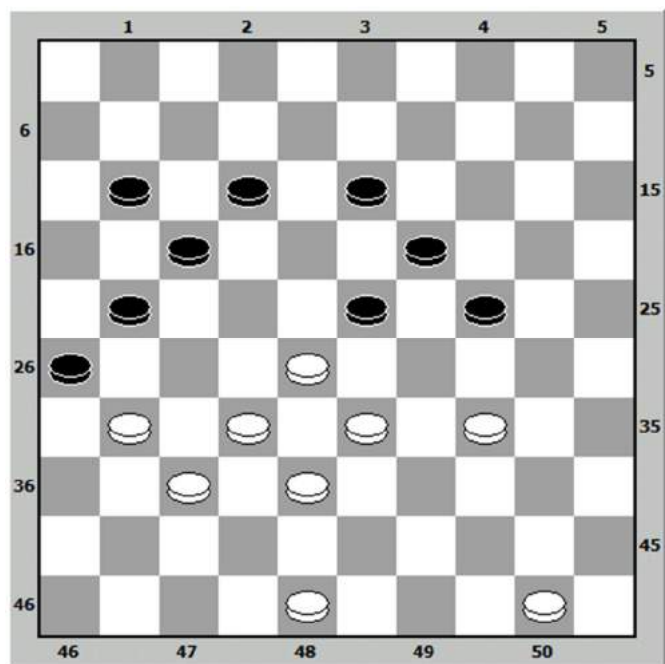
5.31-26 5-10 6.26x17 12x21

7.36-31 21-26 8.31-27 7-12

9.41-36

3.2 Raphaël's shot (1)

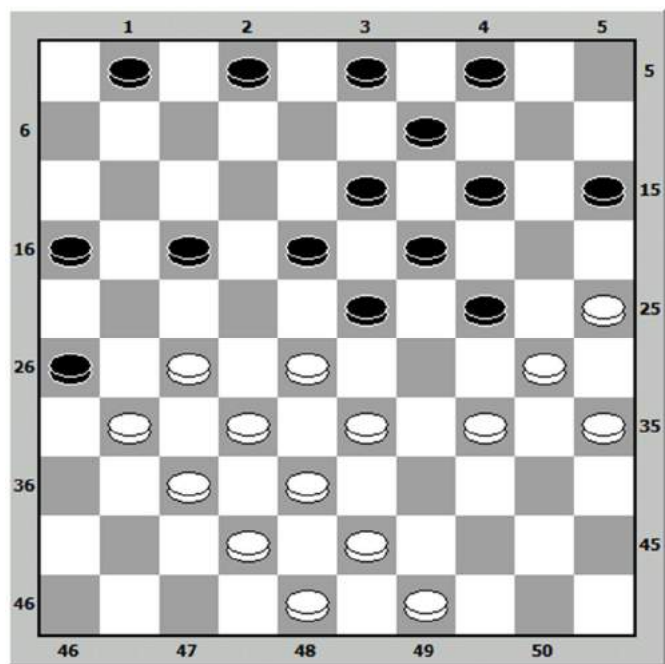
In this diagram we observe a forcing move at first and thereafter a devastating stroke with an empty board remaining. This shot is known as Raphaël's shot.



1. 31-27 11-16 2. 34-29 23x34 3. 28-23 19x39
 4. 37-31 26x28 5. 50-44 21x43 6. 44x11 16x7 7. 48x17

3.3 Raphaël's shot (2)

The following position appeared in a game between Herman Baudet (the Netherlands) and Louis Raphael (France) at the international tournament in Paris. In this position Raphaël omitted to execute the shot that was later named after him.



27.40-34?

17-22!!

28.28x17 23-28

29.32x12 14-20

30.25x23 2-7

31.30x8 7x40

32.35x44 3x41

The game notation follows:

Herman Baudet – Louis Raphael

1.1 00-08-1894

Paris

1.33-28	17-21	2.39-33	21-26
3.44-39	16-21	4.31-27	11-16
5.27-22	18x27	6.28-23	19x28
7.33x31	20-25	8.32-27	21x32
9.37x28	26x37	10.41x32	14-19
11.50-44	10-14	12.46-41	12-18
13.41-37	15-20	14.34-30	25x34
15.39x30	18-23	16.44-39	20-24
17.47-41	5-10	18.36-31	10-15
19.31-27	6-11	20.39-33	11-17
21.41-36	7-12	22.36-31	17-21
23.30-25	13-18	24.40-34	8-13
25.34-30	21-26	26.45-40	12-17
27.40-34	14-20	28.25x14	9x20
29.30-25	4- 9	30.25x14	9x20
31.43-39	20-25	32.49-43	2- 8
33.34-29	23x34	34.39x30	25x34
35.27-21	16x36	36.37-31	36x27
37.32x14	24-30	38.35x24	34-40
39.24-20	15x24	40.14-10	40-44
41.33-29	24x22	42.43-39	44x33
43.38x29	8-12	44.29-24	22-27
45.42-37	12-17	46.10- 5	1- 6
47. 5-10	3- 9	48.10-23	27-32
49.37x28	13-18	50.23x21	26x17
51.24-19	6-11	52.48-42	11-16
53.42-37	16-21	54.37-32	21-26
55.32-27	17-21	56.27x16	26-31
57.16-11	31-37	58.11- 7	37-41
59. 7- 1	41-47		

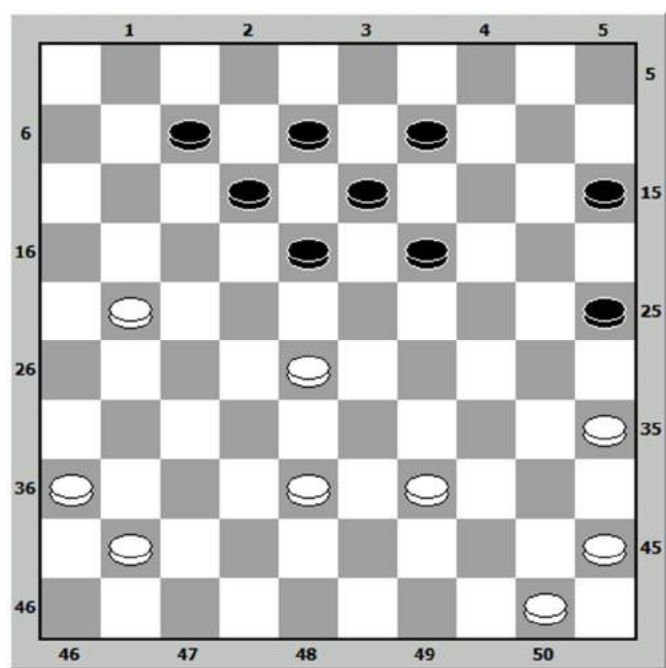
3.4 Two forcing moves and the gain of a man

Louis Barteling – L. Raphaël

0-2 15-08-1894

Paris

After a very weak move of a white it was not difficult for Louis Raphaël to win a piece after two forcing moves. The first forcing move 18-23 obliged the white to play 28-22, because 38-32 was forbidden due to 19-24!



34.27-21 18-23!!

35.28-22 12-18

36.21-16 18x27

The game notation follows:

1.33-28	17-21	2.39-33	20-25
3.44-39	14-20	4.31-26	10-14
5.26x17	11x22	6.28x17	12x21
7.32-28	6-11	8.37-32	11-17
9.36-31	5-10	10.31-27	7-12
11.41-37	19-23	12.28x19	14x23
13.27-22	18x27	14.34-30	25x34
15.40x 7	1x12	16.46-41	17-22
17.32-28	21-26	18.28x17	12x21
19.41-36	27-32	20.38x27	21x41
21.36-31	26x37	22.47x36	16-21
23.42x31	21-26	24.31-27	2- 7
25.48-42	10-14	26.42-37	13-18
27.43-38	9-13	28.33-28	14-19
29.38-32	8-12	30.49-43	3- 8
31.43-38	20-25	32.37-31	26x37
33.32x41	4- 9	34.27-21	18-23
35.28-22	12-18	36.21-16	18x27
37.39-33	8-12	38.50-44	12-17
39.41-37	17-21	40.44-39	27-32
41.38x27	21x41	42.36x47	19-24
43.47-42	9-14	44.42-38	13-18
45.45-40	14-20	46.40-34	18-22
47.35-30	24x35	48.33-29	23-28
49.39-33	28x30	50.29-23	20-24

4 1895 Eugène Leclercq

Eugène Leclercq (1832-1908) was a French draughts player who won the international tournament in Marseille in 1895 and with that the unofficial world title.



Eugène Leclercq

He became second in the international tournaments of 1887 and 1891. He wrote a lot about draughts and started his own draughts monthly magazine "Le Jeu de Dames" in 1893 which was published between 1893 and 1910. Leclercq left a manuscript with thousands of combinations in which the Weiss shot had already been recorded in many variations before Isidore Weiss became very popular with this type of stroke. He gave his life to draughts.

4.1 The misunderstood life of a propagandist

An article dedicated to Leclercq by Mr. Edmond Renoir, a name that will probably be better known to older draughts players than to those of the younger generation, was published in Le Jeu de Dame of October/November 1926. This article shows high appreciation and esteem of father Leclercq. After a memory of his triumphs from the time of Jobert, Dussaut, and Barteling Renoir took over Leclercq at

the end of his draughts career. Then Weiss had come, Bizot was approaching, Ottina was counting, and the burden of the years began to weigh on him¹.



Louis Leclercq participating in an international tournament, 1885

¹Het Damspel, 1931, issue 2, pp. 21-22

Behind the regularity of our friend's modest quiet existence hid a heart-moving state while we tended to enjoy ourselves with his customs. We later regretted that we were with this apostle whom we had spotted. But in order to judge his and our case it is necessary that the persons be put on a list. This list is the café "du Globe", Boulevard Strasbourg. We became immersed in this immense café where all kinds of sports were practiced with hardly any patience. The owner did not exactly show us the door, but he chased us away from one corner to the other and issued all kinds of precepts urging us to place orders. Leclercq consumed. When the clock struck half past one, he came. But before taking up his usual place, which we left for him, he snatched all the newspapers he could get hold of from all the tables and settled down with his booty clamped between his knees to study his literature. The afternoon papers were followed by those of the evening, as Leclercq stayed in the cafe for 12 hours without dinner or supper, because he neither dined nor ate supper. Originality, system We assumed it, because we knew no other reason for his strange way of acting. He was not content to just read. When requested to do so, he solved difficult cases related to draughts, was ready to discuss games, and he was involved with his revue, the copies of which he delivered to the few subscribers to save the postage. His revue was his life. The inscrutable childlikeness that characterized him was beautifully revealed in it.

Yes, Barathon, some others, and I have been amusing ourselves by this excellent man who went about his business with the conviction that he was making a fortune. His reasoning was that "the revue has about a hundred subscribers at 10 francs a year. If I have 300 copies printed, I can put 200 copies aside".

These will increase in value, because nothing of the kind exists and the number of amateurs must increase. The revue then existed for 15 years. Hence 30,000 Fr. had been collected.

I showed you, Father Leclercq, arriving at the cafe after lunch and staying there until one o'clock after midnight. He was never missing. Once, however, he was not present. This was an event; I started an investigation and learned that Leclercq was sick in his little roof room. I took advantage of my relations to have him urgently hospitalized and Barathon and I went to visit him every day.

Unfortunately, Leclercq soon died. Distant relatives appeared, asking me to take charge of the liquidation of his property, i.e. the revue.



What I discovered then made me forget how to mock. Poor Leclercq had lived more than sparingly on a small annual fee and the meagre proceeds of the revue. He contented himself with one meal in the afternoon in a sort of eatery. Add to that thirty-five centimes for his coffee in café du Globe, five cents for a tip for the waiter, and you have his expenses, because he went from his house to the cafe and back on foot, whatever the weather. He had never spoken to us about this, and this is a pity, for good friends would certainly have given him help in a select way.

We proceeded to the liquidation. I found myself facing a problem: a pile of magazines heaped in a small room that had to be cleared out at short notice. First of all, we decided not to endanger Leclercq's

work. The necessary funds were collected; one of us was responsible for the analyses of the games, the other for the problems. Van Etten was responsible for the administration and I for the editorial team. And the collection? The publisher agreed to take it into custody. It was piled into a corner where apprentices, workmen, and mice went to bring it to naught. We took it back and found a place for it in one of the cellars of our room, then on the Place de la République, because du Globe had chased us away for good. I bought some collections, we gave some up for a reduced price, and the famous piggy bank dissolved into a very small sum. Thus, ended the humble Odyssey of our President, a simple, upright, and righteous man and his silhouette, his small figure with blinking eyes, ended with his little flaws and changeable mood. If he were not followed in his enthusiasm for the revue - qualities which often drove us to mischievous pranks, it can only arouse sympathy and pitying reverence. Draughts players owe a lot to Leclercq, whose name, if one is to be just and thankful, must escape obscurity.

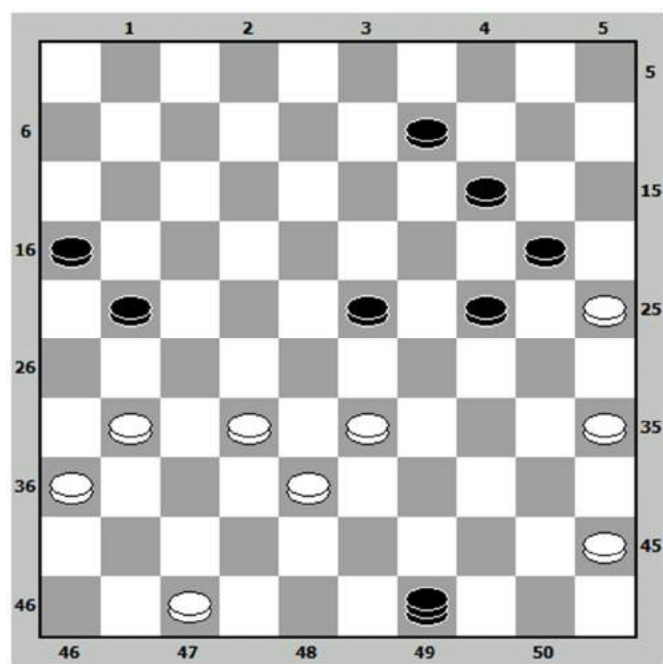
4.2 The forcing move and shot

Eugene Leclercq – Herman Helenus Baudet

2-0 00-08-1894

Paris

Herman Helenus Baudet (1847-1920) had a winning position against Eugène Leclercq, but a weak move was sufficient for Leclercq to show his mastery in this game.



37.39-33 17-21?

38.33-28 23-29

39.28-23 29x18

40.38-33 49x27

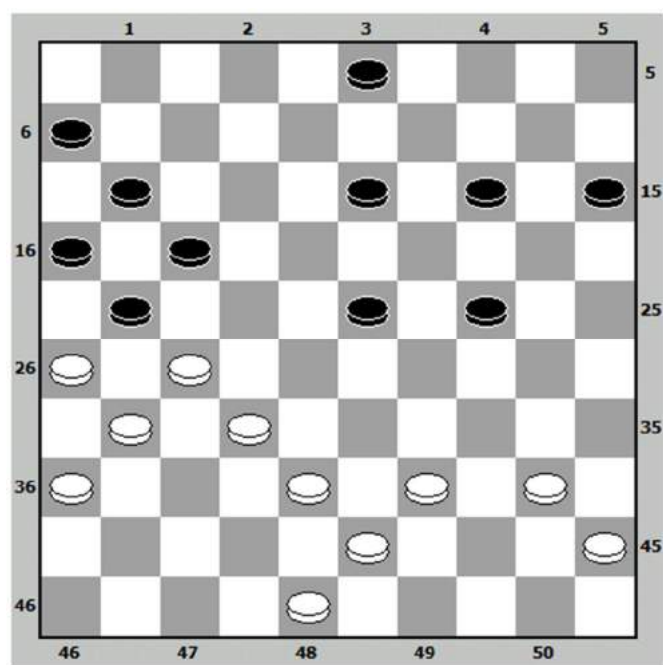
41.31x 4

The game notation follows:

1.33-28	18-23	2.39-33	12-18
3.44-39	7-12	4.34-30	2- 7
5.31-27	17-22	6.28x17	11x31
7.36x27	20-24	8.33-28	24-29
9.30-25	14-20	10.25x14	9x20
11.39-34	10-14	12.49-44	4- 9
13.34-30	20-25	14.44-39	25x34
15.39x30	7-11	16.30-25	11-17
17.41-36	17-21	18.36-31	1- 7
19.46-41	7-11	20.41-36	14-20
21.25x14	9x20	22.50-44	20-24
23.44-39	15-20	24.39-34	5-10
25.27-22	18x27	26.31x22	10-14
27.43-39	11-17	28.22x11	6x17
29.37-31	21-26	30.34-30	26x37
31.42x31	3- 9	32.30-25	29-34
33.40x 7	8-12	34. 7x18	13x44
35.48-43	44-49	36.43-39	19-23
37.39-33	17-21	38.33-28	23-29
39.28-23	29x18	40.38-33	49x27
41.31x 4	21-26	42.47-42	16-21
43.42-37			

4.3 The trap-shot

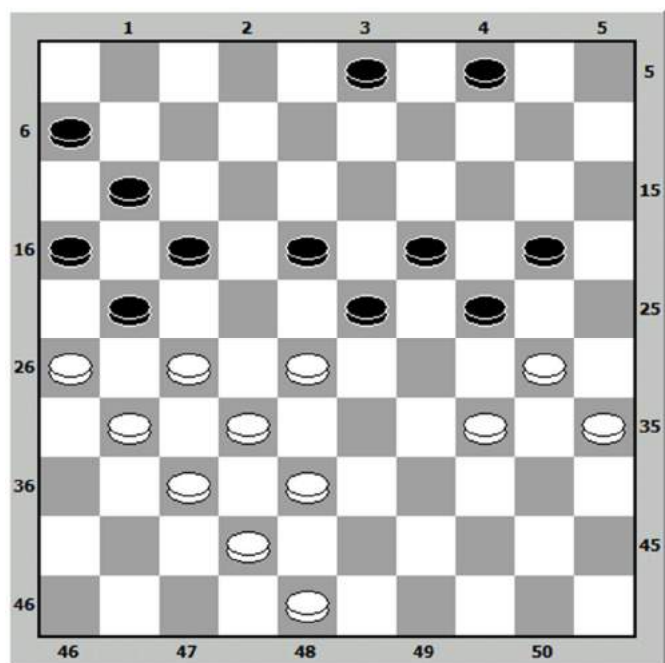
Eugène Leclercq found the course of the stroke called the *trap shot*. We in the draughts world know the single and double trap shot (Coup de la trappe). Hereafter follows an example of a single trap shot that occurred in a game between Martin Koolen (white) and Ronald Nabibaks (black) in 2012.



1. 32-28 23x32
2. 27-22 17x28
3. 26x17 11x22
4. 38x29

4.4 The double Trap-shot

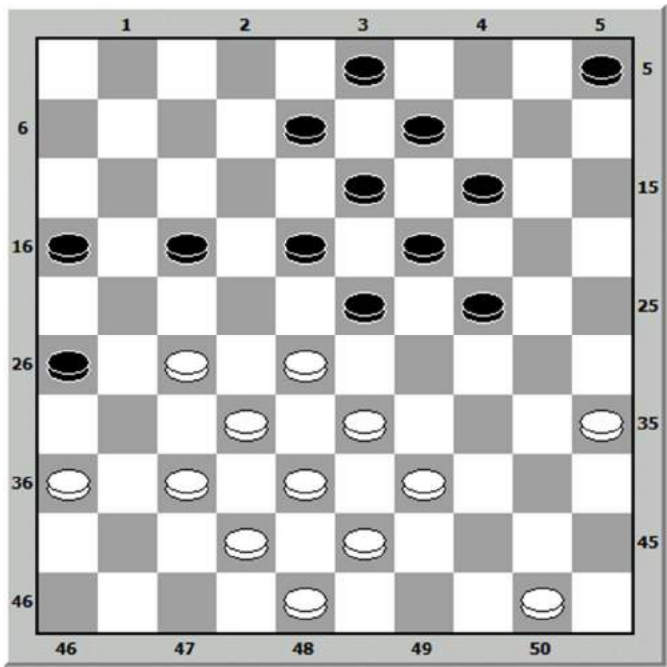
Thanks to this shot we also know double trap shots that are very ingenious and not very easy to see in the game. We see a nice example of the double trap shot in the position of a game that was played between Jean Charles Adjoussou (white) and Kouassi Justin Kouakou during the championship of the Ivory Coast in 2017.



1. 28-22 17x28
2. 26x17 11x22
3. 31-26 22x31
4. 26-21 16x27
5. 37x26 28x37
6. 42x13 19x8
7. 30x28

4.5 The bomb move

The bomb move occurs in classic positions and is a place-based shot that hits like a bomb. The name was coined by Leclercq in 1896.



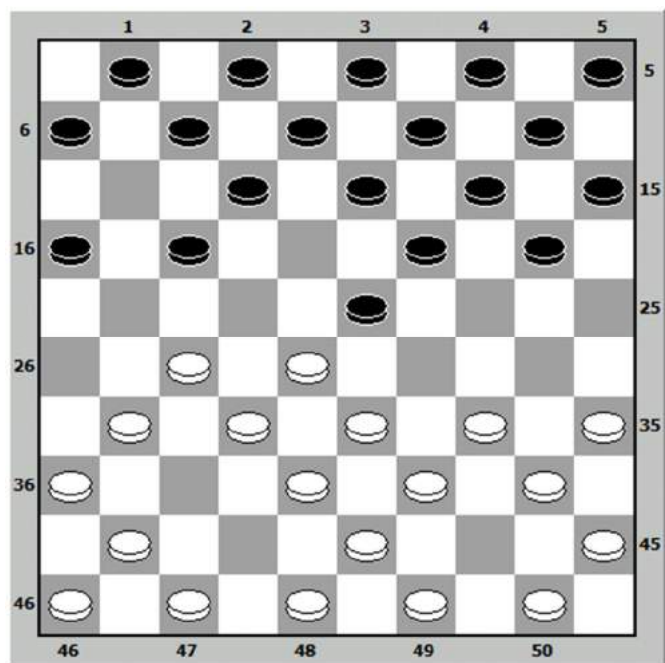
- 1. 27-21 16x27
- 2. 32x12 23x41
- 3. 12x23 19x28
- 4. 36x47

Another shot is possible:

- 1. 35-30 24x35 2. 33-29 23x34 3. 39x30 35x24
- 4. 28-22 17x28 5. 32x12 8x17 6. 27-21 16x27
- 7. 37-31 26x37 8. 42x11

4.6 Leclercq's shot

The Leclercq's shot is also called the beginner's shot², because most beginners at the game are victim of this type of shots.

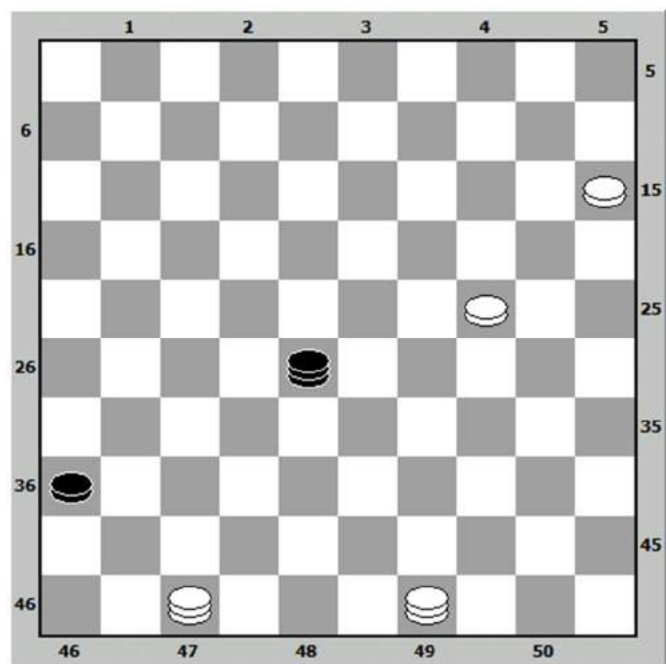


1. 33-28 18-23
2. 39-33 17-21
3. 44-39 21-26
4. 31-27 11-17
5. 37-31 26x37
6. 42x31 23-29
7. 33x24 20x29
8. 34x23 17-22
9. 28x17 19x26
10. 38-32 12x21
11. 41-37

²<https://www.jeudedames-rhonealpes.fr/Le-coup-Leclercq>

4.7 Leclercq's endgame win

This is the key position of the endgame win of Eugène Leclercq that he discovered in 1894. However, it is quite possible that he knew the Spanish positions on the small board written by Juan de Timoneda in 1635, which dated from the beginning of the sixteenth century.



The white wins by 47-38 and the black has to leave the long diagonal, on which the white king occupies the long diagonal and wins.

5 1894 Isidore Weiss

Isidore Weiss was born in Manchester in 1867 and arrived in Paris at the age of 4. His parents from the Austro-Hungarian Empire (Budapest) decided to leave England for France in 1871 after their raincoat factory burned down. Isidore starts playing quite late - at the age of 16 according to Bizot. Bonnard even speaks of an 18 years old. He participated for the first time in a Masters Tournament in Paris in 1891 organized by the famous "Revue des Jeux" (the editor of the Damist chronicles was Eugène Leclercq) and would rank 3rd after Barteling and Leclercq, but ahead of Zimmermann, Lesage, Balent, and others.

He was the first official world champion of international draughts (10x10 board). The French called him Napoleón on the draughtsboard, because he was like Napoleón - a very short man always winning battles. Weiss was especially praised for his combination game and was also very strong in the endgames. His games are still the subject of study. He was a true magician in the field of problems.

He became the world champion seven times: in 1899 against Anatole Dussaut in Amiens, in 1900 after a match with Beudin in Paris, in 1902, 1904, 1907, 1909 in Paris, and finally in 1911. In 1911 this Napoleon found his Waterloo (21-9) in a match for the world title against another Frenchman, namely Alfred Molimard (1888-1943).

The French said that Weiss³ lost his title of World Champion during the Rotterdam tournament in 1912 that was won by Hoogland (25 points) in which he occupied the 3rd rank with Molimard (23 points) and behind Jack de Haas (24 points). However, Hoogland did not easily put his title up for a match, because the 1914-1918 war broke out.

³http://damierlyonnais.free.fr/joueurs_autres_weiss.htm

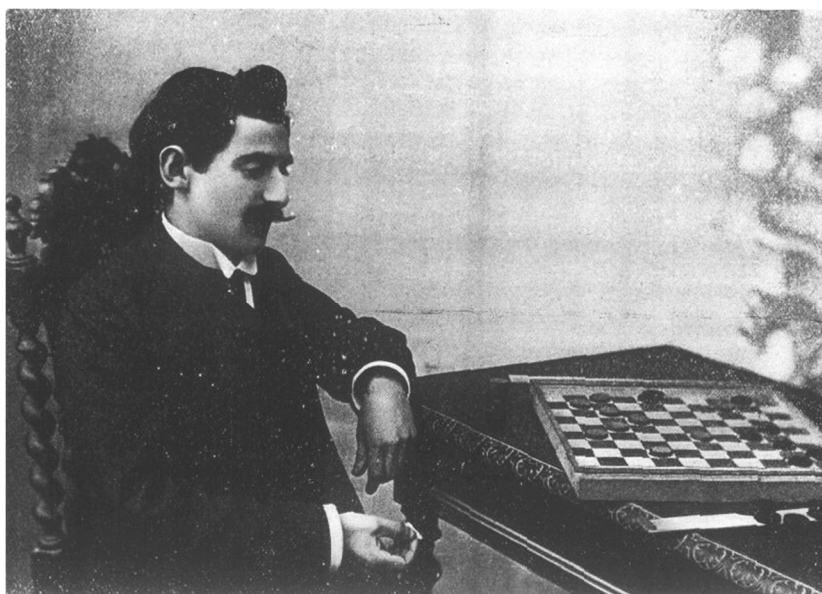


Wordchampionship in Amiens, 1899



Photo: Kindness of Dr. Diego Rodrigo – France

Weiss played again in the Paris Championship in 1920 and finished third with 12 points behind Fabre (15) and Bizot (14). Isidore Weiss was in Holland in 1920 visiting the draughts clubs in Haarlem where he played against two members of the club and gave a simultaneous in the evening. The tour of Holland in December 1920 gave him the opportunity to win a 4-player tournament with 9 points ahead of Springer (6), Damme (5), and Prijs (4), but at the 1924 Marseille International Tournament it was Springer who finished ahead of Weiss followed by Boer, Ricou, and Garoute.



Isidore Weiss in 1914

Weiss therefore changed his positional game. He no longer played for bringing shots into the game and no longer practiced locking his positions which brought him success in the past, but also setbacks against the new masters, especially in 1912 against Molimard, then Bizot, Fabre, and Bonnard. Thanks to this renewal of the game he scored a formidable result at the age of 60, because he became second at the 1927 International Tournament of Paris behind Bizot and ahead of Fabre, Springer, and De Jongh.



Isidore Weiss (Paris) and F. Bouillon (Marseille) in 1906

He would nevertheless suffer a severe setback at the Amsterdam world championship in 1928. He was decidedly not in a good shape, considering his result of the 11th out of 12 places. Some people already spoke of the end of his career. This was certainly not the case with the Paris Tournament of 1931 counting for the World Championship organized at the "Ludo" rue de la Sorbonne. There he would finish in the 3rd place with 25 points close to the first player Marius Fabre (27 points) and Stanislas Bizot (26 points), but ahead of young Maurice Raichenbach. The prodigy Maurice Raichenbach deprived him of the title by beating him in the second round. In this regard Pierre Lucot reports an anecdote: Raichenbach, then 16 years old, executed a stroke to Weiss. Weiss furiously went to the locker room to retrieve his hat. Not having found it, he tried the others. Finally he left bareheaded. The next day when he returned to the "Ludo", only one hat was left hanging: his.



Isidore Weiss

Isidore Weiss's son Robert wrote to Henri Chiland on 17 July 1947: "A simple cap worker (editor's note), my father lived modestly all his life and besides he had no ambition. Draughts was everything to him and he offered it all his life and thought."



Draughts club Isidore Weiss

Isidore Weiss was so popular in the Netherlands that draughts players in Amsterdam founded a draughts club in his name. In 1913 there was a simultaneous meeting at the young Isidore Weiss draughts club which had the playing room in the upper room of the Rembrandt Cinema. J. Roselaar, where the simultaneous player sat front center. He achieved a wonderful result⁴. Weiss was also the genial teacher of the future world champion Maurice Raichenbach. By the way, this is very noticeable in Raichenbach's game strategy.

⁴De Joodsche prins; geïllustreerd weekblad, 1913, 13-03-1913, p. 248

Like Weiss, Raichenbach knew (to the point of catastrophism) how far he could go.

It is not possible to describe Weiss's whole draughts life, because there is not enough space for that in this book. However, we highlight one story because it is quite interesting to see how fanatic Weiss was about draughts. For that we will go to the year 1909. Initially the Dutchman De Haas planned to participate in a competition in Paris. This match could not take place for several reasons. Encouraged by a hospitable offer from Mr. Van Etten in Paris and a friendly mediation by the chairman of "Le Damier Français" Mr. Dambrun, De Haas went to Paris in the hope of being able to play a big match against Weiss. However, nothing came of that, as the world champion set too high standards for such a match - requirements that the French club could not meet. Playing against Weiss was then only extended to 3 free games in which Weiss, without being able to take any monetary advantage, gave everything he could as a player out of pure pleasure of being able to play seriously against De Haas, because Weiss was seriously interested in playing only with de Haas. The results of these 3 games were 2 draws and 1 win by Weiss, hence the petite world champion remained the victor over De Haas. How much fire and passion Weiss played his matches against De Haas with can be seen from the following adventure, which is connected to the third party. It was 9 o'clock on Monday evening. Weiss came into Café du Globe and asked De Haas to play a serious game. The third party. The gentlemen started with this party with great interest. At half past twelve the waiter came to warn that the café would close at one o'clock and then the gentlemen would have to take the game to the street. 1 o'clock struck and the party was not over. What to do? Weiss, who had made a great effort in this game, wanted to play it out at all costs. Weiss and De Haas, accompanied by Fabre, went out to find a café. They went along Rue Sébastopol, Rue Réaumur, Rue de Turbigo, but no one wanted them. It suddenly occurred to Weiss that there was a café on Rue Montmartre where he had once played for 72 consecutive hours. They went there and the owner, who knew Weiss, was indeed happy to make his café available. The café was close to Les Halles and was open the whole night. De Haas had already thoughts of "apaches", because it was not the best area in Paris. The world champion, however, stepped forward undaunted

and De Haas and Fabre behind him. It was then half past one and both champions started to play again. The café was packed and they were surrounded by female merchants and men from Les Halles. It was a rare crowd in this nightclub and all knew the world champion. In the meantime. Weiss and De Haas played as if defending their lives until the game ended as a draw at half past three. Then all asked who De Haas was, and upon hearing that he was the Dutch champion De Haas received a huge ovation. Then at about 4 Weiss and Fabre took De Haas home, and on the way back went over cauliflowers, carrots, and all kinds of vegetables along Les Halles. A highly adventurous journey of 2 champions!



Isidore Weiss

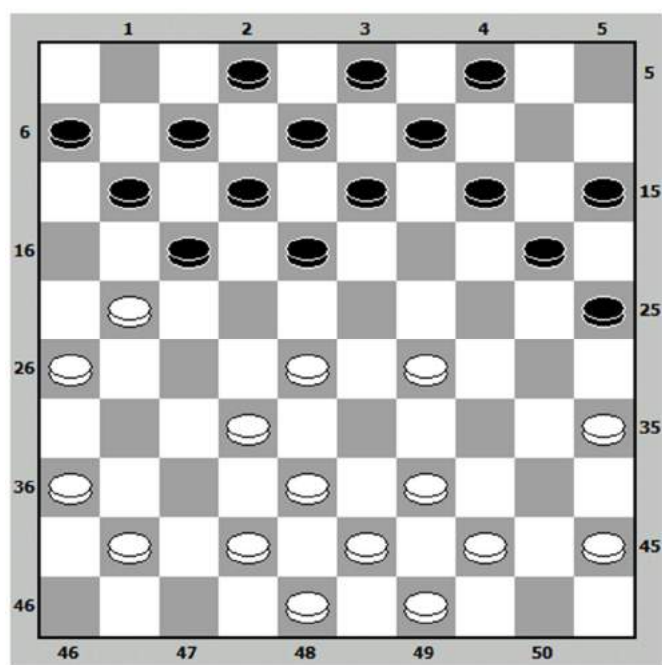
5.1 The forcing move and shot

Louis Raphael – Isidore Weiss

0-2 30-10-1910

Championship of France

After the black's move (10-14) the white erroneously continued with 17. 37-32? After this bad move Isidore Weiss won with an introductory forcing move and a nice combination.



17. ... 18-22
18. 29-23 22x33
19. 38x29 25-30
20. 35x24 13-19
21. 24x13 8x46

The game notation follows:

1.32-27	17-21	2.31-26	21x32
3.38x27	11-17	4.42-38	7-11
5.37-32	19-23	6.47-42	1- 7
7.41-37	14-19	8.34-29	23x34
9.40x29	10-14	10.44-40	5-10
11.50-44	20-25	12.46-41	19-23
13.27-21	23x34	14.40x29	16x27
15.32x21	14-20	16.33-28	10-14
17.37-32	18-22	18.29-23	22x33
19.38x29	25-30	20.35x24	13-19
21.24x13	8x46		

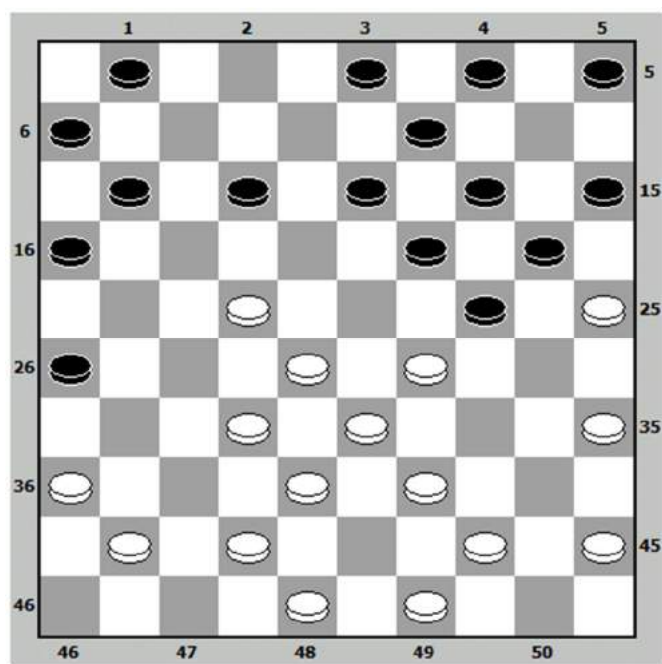
5.2 The forcing move and shot

Anatole Dussaut – Isidore Weiss

0-2 19-07-1897

Friendly game

Anatole Dussaut had erroneously played the bad move 46-41 and immediately let Isidore Weiss 12-18 to win a piece. Dussaut knew that he could defend his piece on 22 with the move 32-27, but then followed Weiss's simple shot to win a man. The white intended to recover his lost piece, but Weiss surprised his opponent again, this time with a devastating shot.



20. 46-41	12-18	21. 32-27	18-23
22. 29x18	16-21	23. 27x 7	1x34
24. 44-40	24-30	25. 40x29	30-34
26. 29x40	13-18	27. 22x24	20x47 !!

The game notation follows:

1.33-28	20-24	2.34-30	15-20
3.30-25	18-23	4.39-33	10-15
5.31-27	17-21	6.37-31	21-26
7.44-39	26x37	8.42x31	12-17
9.47-42	7-12	10.41-37	12-18
11.39-34	17-21	12.34-29	23x34
13.40x29	2- 7	14.43-39	21-26
15.50-44	7-12	16.27-22	18x27
17.31x22	12-18	18.37-31	18x27
19.31x22	8-12	20.46-41	12-18
21.32-27	18-23	22.29x18	16-21
23.27x 7	1x34	24.44-40	24-30
25.40x29	30-34	26.29x40	13-18
27.22x24	20x47	28.41-37	47-33
29.37-32	33-11	30.40-34	14-20
31.25x14	9x20	32.35-30	3- 8
33.34-29	11- 2		

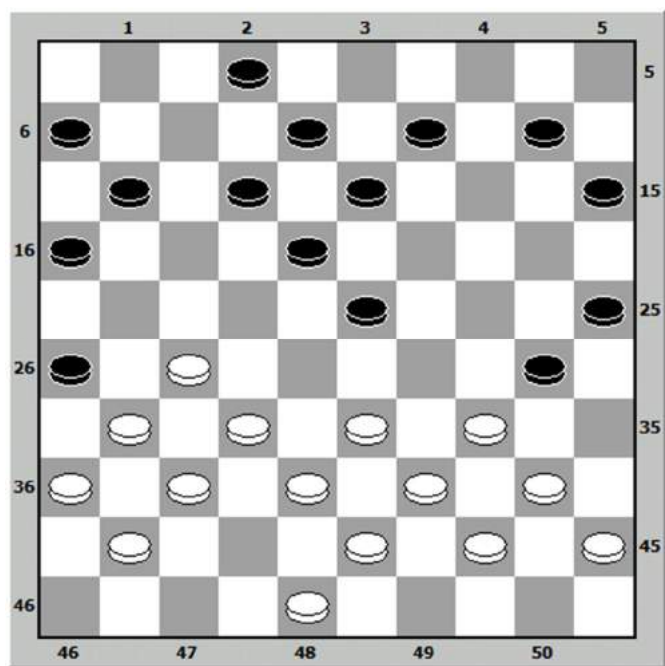
5.3 The forcing move and shot

Isidore Weiss – Eugène Leclercq

2-0 15-03-1903

Damier Parisien

Isidore Weiss executed a forcing move with 33-29 in this position, threatening to win a piece with 27-22 or with 40-35. Eugène Leclercq thought he'd avoid that with 11-17, but Weiss surprised him with a nice shot.



24.33-29	11-17	25.27-22	17x28
26.29-24	30x19	27.34-29	23x34
28.32x 5	!!		

The game notation follows:

1.34-30	18-23	2.30-25	20-24
3.33-28	12-18	4.40-34	7-12
5.45-40	17-21	6.34-30	21-26
7.31-27	11-17	8.37-31	26x37
9.42x31	17-21	10.50-45	14-20
11.25x14	9x20	12.30-25	4- 9
13.25x14	9x20	14.39-34	1- 7
15.41-37	21-26	16.44-39	7-11
17.47-42	20-25	18.49-44	3- 9
19.38-33	10-14	20.42-38	5-10
21.46-41	24-30	22.35x24	19x30
23.28x19	14x23	24.33-29	11-17
25.27-22	17x28	26.29-24	30x19
27.34-29	23x34	28.32x 5	12-17
29.40x29	18-23	30. 5x11	6x17
31.48-42	15-20	32.31-27	9-14
33.27-22	17x28	34.38-33	8-12
35.33x22	14-19	36.42-38	2- 7
37.38-33	7-11	38.45-40	16-21
39.40-34	20-24	40.29x20	25x14
41.43-38	14-20	42.44-40	20-25
43.40-35	11-16	44.33-28	12-18
45.38-33	18x27	46.28-23	19x28
47.33x31	13-18	48.31-27	21x32
49.37x28	16-21	50.39-33	

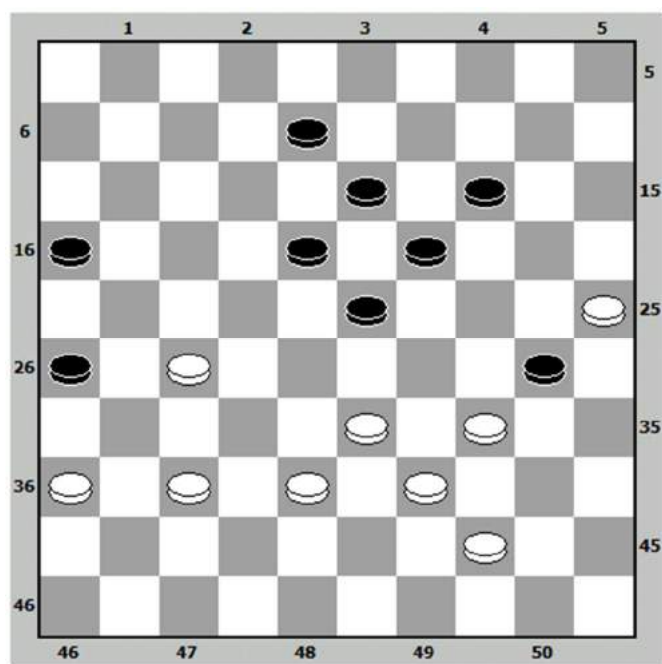
5.4 Two forcing moves and gaining a man

Louis Barteling – Isidore Weiss

0-2 12-08-1894

Paris

With two forcing moves Weiss was able to win a man. After 45.42-37 Weiss played 8-12 and moves as 37-32 and 38-32 were forbidden by 23-28 and 14-20 while on 33-29 simply followed 14-20. The black's move 44-40 was thus a logical one, but after 30-35 the black would always win a piece by 23-29. A move that the white cannot avoid without losing a man.



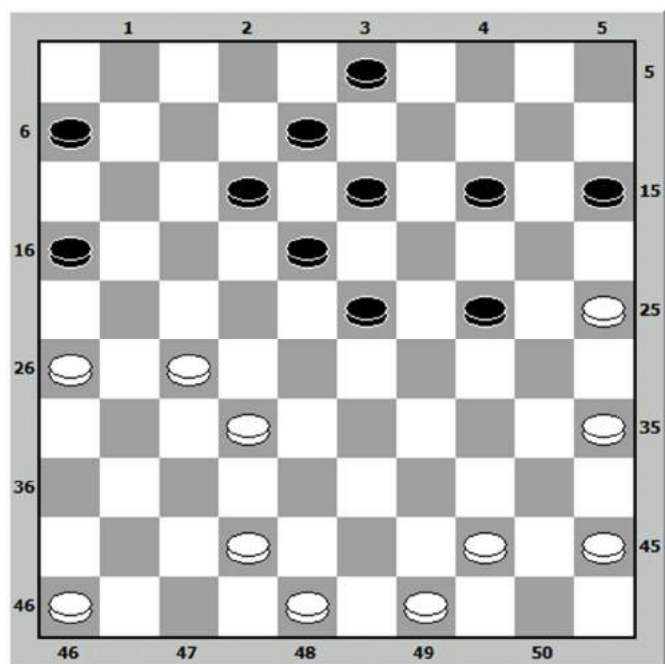
46.44-40	30-35	47.27-22	35x44
48.39x50	18x27	49.33-29	13-18

The game notation follows:

1.33-28	18-23	2.39-33	12-18
3.44-39	7-12	4.31-27	1- 7
5.37-31	20-24	6.34-30	17-21
7.31-26	14-20	8.26x17	11x31
9.36x27	20-25	10.49-44	25x34
11.40x20	15x24	12.44-40	10-15
13.40-34	5-10	14.41-37	7-11
15.46-41	10-14	16.45-40	14-20
17.41-36	12-17	18.37-31	8-12
19.47-41	9-14	20.41-37	2- 8
21.34-30	17-21	22.30-25	21-26
23.40-34	24-29	24.33x24	20x40
25.35x44	4- 9	26.50-45	15-20
27.45-40	20-24	28.27-22	18x27
29.31x22	12-18	30.37-31	26x37
31.32x41	23x32	32.38x27	11-17
33.22x11	6x17	34.42-38	8-12
35.36-31	19-23	36.41-36	13-19
37.38-33	9-13	38.43-38	3- 8
39.38-32	17-21	40.32-28	23x32
41.27x38	21-26	42.31-27	18-23
43.48-42	12-18	44.40-34	24-30
45.42-37	8-12	46.44-40	30-35
47.27-22	35x44	48.39x50	18x27
49.33-29	13-18	50.37-32	26-31
51.32x21	16x27	52.50-44	12-17
53.44-40	31-37	54.40-35	17-22
55.35-30	23-28	56.29-24	28-32
57.24x13	18x 9	58.38-33	37-42
59.30-24	9-13	60.24-20	42-47
61.20x18	47x12	62.25-20	12x40
63.20-14	40-35	64.14-10	35-19
65.10- 5	19-28		

5.5 Weiss's shot

It is more common in draughts literature that the name of a player is more or less randomly linked to a combination, such as the famous "Coup of Weiss" from the match Weiss - De Haas in 1904. Weiss said after the match that he had learned this system stroke years ago under the name of Coup de l'Express. But in the Netherlands the stroke had made such an impression that it was promptly named after the man who had performed it here for the first time: Coup Weiss and especially "Weiss' shot".



31. 36x27 14-20
32. 25x14 24-30
33. 35x24 23-29
34. 24x33 13-19
35. 14x23 18x47

The game notation follows:

Jack de Haas - Isidore Weiss

0-2 27-11-1904

Match

1.33-28	18-23	2.31-27	17-21
3.39-33	12-18	4.44-39	7-12
5.37-31	2- 7	6.31-26	20-24
7.26x17	11x31	8.36x27	15-20
9.34-30	6-11	10.30-25	10-15
11.41-37	11-17	12.47-41	7-11
13.41-36	1- 6	14.37-31	4-10
15.50-44	24-29	16.33x24	20x29
17.39-33	14-20	18.25x14	9x20
19.33x24	20x29	20.44-39	10-14
21.39-33	14-20	22.33x24	20x29
23.35-30	5-10	24.40-35	10-14
25.49-44	17-22	26.28x17	11x22
27.30-25	29-34	28.43-39	34x43
29.38x49	19-24	30.31-26	22x31
31.36x27	14-20	32.25x14	24-30
33.35x24	23-29	34.24x33	13-19
35.14x23	18x47	36.44-39	47-20
37.39-34	20-33	38.49-43	33-11
39.46-41	12-17	40.41-37	11- 2
41.43-38	17-22	42.27x18	16-21
43.26x17	8-12		

6 1908 Bapou N'diaye

According to the Arnhem newspaper Bapou N'dyaie was a theoretical case. About 1910 a black man suddenly surprised all masters in Paris by defeating them all. He came from a Senegalese village, set up on one of the exhibition grounds in Paris where he sat in a tent, and played with everyone for money. He has been the greatest revelation in the history of draughts. This player, who proved himself the master of masters in 1910, always spoke with the utmost respect about Bapou who was in distant Senegal and with whom he (Woldouby) was only a child in the game! This must have been the true giant in the game, but no one had ever seen him. He was the invisible greatness in the history of draughts. There is a photo of Woldouby somewhere in the *Le Jeu de Dames* magazine from around 1924. Woldouby left for the sea again and nothing was heard of him until 1930 when some Senegalese lying in the harbour in Rotterdam informed the draughts player that he had been dead for years.



Woldouby in his tent⁵

Photo: Damwereld in zakformaat, Febrero 1949, p. 10a

⁵Courtesy of Hanco Elenbaas.

7 1910 Woldouby

An encampment of the Moors, Moroccans, Senegalese, Sudanese, Egyptians, etc. was settled between 16 May and 10 October 1910 in the Jardin d'Acclimatation. It was the French player Barteling who discovered Woldouby in a tent at the l'Afrique mystérieuse exhibition in the Jardin zoologique d'Acclimatation du Bois de Bologne (Paris). The small stand bore the word *Damier*. This aroused Barteling's curiosity and when he entered, he saw a barefooted Senegalese of around 21 years dressed in his kaftan tunic with a jawbone who was willing to play with everyone for a bet of a few francs. Barteling, known as a good player, wanted to surprise the black man and then proudly return to the Senegalese player with a noble gesture of what he won from him.

But to his great surprise he lost the first game. It could have been a little accident and of course a game can be lost due to a small mistake. And so, in this spirit he began to play his second game. But the devil seemed to be present. The famous Barteling, in those years among the best players in the world and the author of a standard book on the game of draughts, had no foothold in the game. It rather seemed that he knew absolutely nothing about the game of draughts. He left Woldouby's stand and the exhibition very confused and arrived totally upset and distracted at the draughts club in Paris, which in those years was established at the Café du Globe at 8 Boulevard Strasbourg.

Barteling reported his experience with the Senegalese in confused sentences, which caused great hilarity since many did not believe a word of what he was saying. The best explanation was that Barteling was not well that day, because Barteling's attitude was considered very strange. However, curiosity got the better of everyone and full of hope the whole club went to the tent of the miraculous Senegalese Woldouby to play with him. But all the players of the club were liquidated in July 1910 in record time (Bizot, Sonier) by Woldouby's lightning and successful game.

Bizot, who later became world champion, lost 7 of his 20 games. Fabre, another future world champion, lost 6 games, Toucheboeuf lost 6 games, Sonier lost 3 games, and finally Mr. Ardoin lost 2 of the

4 games. It is true that all these masters were uncomfortable because they had to play on black squares and because the furnishings in Woldouby's tent were not very comfortable. However, Woldouby was also handicapped as he was used to Sudanese draughts, i.e. the long diagonal to the right, and Woldouby claimed (the likely claim) that he was even stronger in this game than in the French game. Another curious feature was that Woldouby spent almost no time playing draughts. He usually slept while his opponent was thinking. When he had made his move, Woldouby was tapped awake; after looking around he decided on his move and immediately fell asleep. A draughts miracle! However, if we are to believe Woldouby, then there was an even stronger draughtsman in Senegal called Bapou N'Dyaie, who could play with Woldouby at the rate of seven wins against four.

Only the world champion Isidore Weiss did not lose his honour and managed to win some francs against the fast-paced sleeping Senegalese miracle man.

Jack de Haas later told what he had experienced in Paris:

Dambrun, the publisher of the magazine *Le Damier*, which was closed since 1919, saw all these defeats with dismay. So he received me when I arrived in Paris with the exclamation: "You arrived beautifully on time; you must uphold the honour of the white race. There is a Senegalese in the Jardin Botanique who has defeated all the Parisian masters! What should I do," continued De Haas. I could not avoid accepting that. And the next day, guided by Dambrun and escorted by the famous Parisian draughtsmen, I visited Woldouby's tent in the Jardin Botanique. The party started with great interest. Woldouby played at an unbelievably fast pace. I understood that if I followed his pace, I'd have no chance. The game lasted three and a half hours, of which I used three hours and Woldouby 30 minutes. I had the pleasure of winning this game. During that party the Senegalese made deafening music in the nearby tents and a kind of cloudburst took place outside.

De Haas, deep in thought and completely absorbed in the game, declared afterwards that he had not noticed anything.



Woldouby was quickly invited to play with the best French players in Paris. There was even news that Woldouby would leave France to return to Senegal, but eventually Woldouby decided to break away from the Senegalese group l'Afrique mystérieuse at the Jardin zoologique d'Acclimatation to settle in Paris.

The Paris Championship was then held in which Bizot, Chardonnet, Fabre, Serf, Sonier, and Woldouby took part. In this tournament Fabre did not lose a single match and scored 31 of the 40 points to be won. The African Woldouby scored an equal number of points, but had 2 loss points, 1 against Fabre and 1 against Sonier. In accordance with the regulations Fabre and Woldouby played a match of 3 games, in which Fabre remained victorious with one win and 2 draws, hence became the champion of Paris. Fabre's joy for was short-lived, because Woldouby did not consider himself defeated by force and challenged the brand new champion of Paris to a match of 10 games. This match then proved that a round tournament result is not always decisive and the match is a much more reliable power meter. Fabre was destroyed in this match. Woldouby won 3 games, 6 ended in a draw, and Fabre won the last game. A result of 12-8 in Woldouby's favour.

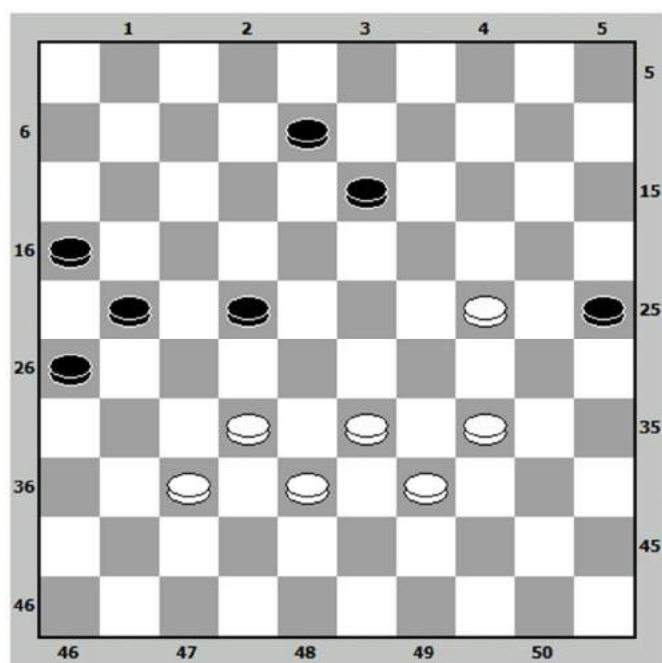
In the same year Woldouby was shipped off from Le Havre and never heard of again except in 1934 when some Senegalese reported to Rotterdam players that he had died.



Woldouby

7.1 The forcing move and shot

From the literature we know of the Weiss' shot, but what nobody knows is that this shot was also executed by the famous Woldouby!



White: Woldouby - Black: Isidore Weiss

Woldouby⁶ won against Isidore Weiss with an introductory forcing move and thereafter a nice combination:

1.32-28 13-18 A 2.28x17 21x12 3.37-31 26x37
4.38-32 37x28 5.33x2

A If 22-27 2.28-22 27x18 3.24-19 13x24
4.37-31 26x37 5.38-32 37x28 6.33x2

⁶The Dutch newspaper **HET NIEUWS**, February 21 1951, p. 5

7.2 The Woldouby position

Every draughts player knows about Woldouby's famous position. This 21 year-old Senegalese drew a lot of attention in Paris in 1910 when he won against all challengers in his store located in the Senegalese village of the Exposition of Jardin d'Acclimatation zoologique.

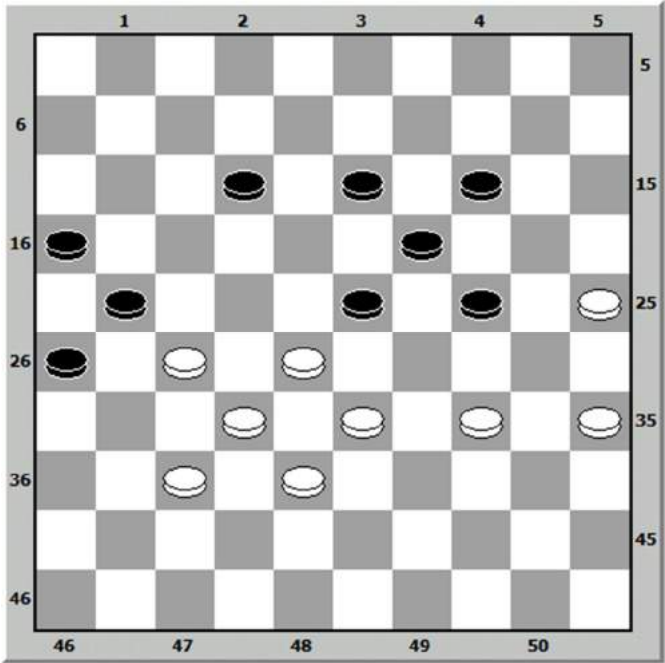
No one understood how this player could win all the games that fast. After Amadou Kandie Woldouby was the second African who participated in a draughts tournament in Paris since he had become the city champion in 1911. Our famous draughts player was from Saint-Louis and had come to Europe with a group of peasants to attend the Exhibition of the Senegalese village in France. He was a completely unqualified player and his games showed great skill, a talent unevenly developed.

Woldouby, barely 21 years old, had a tent in the *Village Sénégalais* (Senegalese village) of the Exhibition *l'Afrique Mystérieuse* in the Jardin zoologique d'Acclimatation in Paris. Betting some francs visitors could play against Woldouby and if they won the bet doubled. But Woldouby was so strong that virtually no one was able to beat him except for Jack de Haas and Isidore Weiss.

In 1911 he left France and no one knew his whereabouts since then. We know that Woldouby returned to Senegal in 1911 to take the place of a draughts runner-up in 1913. His biography deserves a worthy place in the history of draughts, as he was the prominent predecessor of the famous Senegalese draughts player Baba Sy.

Woldouby is known in the world of draughts due to Woldouby's position. There are two stories behind the position. The first one is that Woldouby took this position on the board against Isidore Weiss in one of the games of his matches and managed to win the position despite the deep analysis of the many great masters who were present there.

The second story is that someone asked Woldouby in his capacity as one of the strongest players in the world if he knew an insoluble problem. Woldouby came up with Woldouby's position.



Woldouby's position

8 1910 Léonard Ottina



Léonard Ottina was born on June 24, 1878 in Quarona (Piémont) in Italy and made his debut in Paris in 1898, where he then played against Leclercq, Zimmer-man, Weiss, and Beudin. We do not know too much about him because he emigrated to Canada in 1910. He also participated in the 1910 French championship, but his way of playing in this tournament was terrible. Ottina neglected his positional play at the cost of the shots⁷. He was a Canadian champion on the 144-square board several times



8.1 Championship of Paris, 1910

N°	Names	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total	SB
1	Léonard Ottina	X	1 1	2 2	1 2	0 2	1 0	2 2	2 2	20	255
2	Stanislas Bizot	1 1	X	2 0	0 2	1 2	2 2	0 2	2 2	19	231
	Isidore Weiss	0 0	0 2	X	1 2	1 1	2 2	2 2	2 2	19	212
4	Marius Fabre	1 0	2 0	1 0	X	2 1	1 1	2 1	2 2	16	185
5	Paul Sonier	2 0	1 0	1 1	0 1	X	1 2	2 1	0 1	13	178
6	André Dumont sr.	1 2	0 0	0 0	1 1	1 0	X	1 2	1 1	11	142
7	Gaston Beudin	0 0	2 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	1 0	X	2 2	9	98
8	C. Champois	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 1	1 1	0 0	X	5	61



The championship of Paris was held in March 1910. The winner was Leonard Ottina with 20 points followed by Stanislas Bizot and Isidore Weiss with 19 points each. Two matches between Weiss and Stanislas Bizot on March 15, 1910 guaranteed Weiss the second place.

⁷LUCOT, Pierre (1961). Revista L’Effort, número 81

8.2 The match of two games for the second place

Nº		Names	1	2	Total
1		Isidore Weiss	0	2	2
		Stanislas Bizot	2	0	2

8.3 Another match games for the second place

Nº		Names	1	2	Total
1		Isidore Weiss	1	2	3
2		Stanislas Bizot	1	0	1

8.4 Match Weiss – Ottina 11-9

Between April 3 and 16, 1910 there was a 10-game match between Isidore Weiss and Léonard Ottina. The match ended at 11-9 in Weiss’s favour.

1910 Match Isidore Weiss – Léonard Ottina 11 - 9

Nº	Names	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
01	Isidore Weiss	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	1	11
02	Léonard Ottina	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	7

At the time Léonard Ottina was considered to belong among the best players of the world on the 100-square board. However, it was only for a very short time.

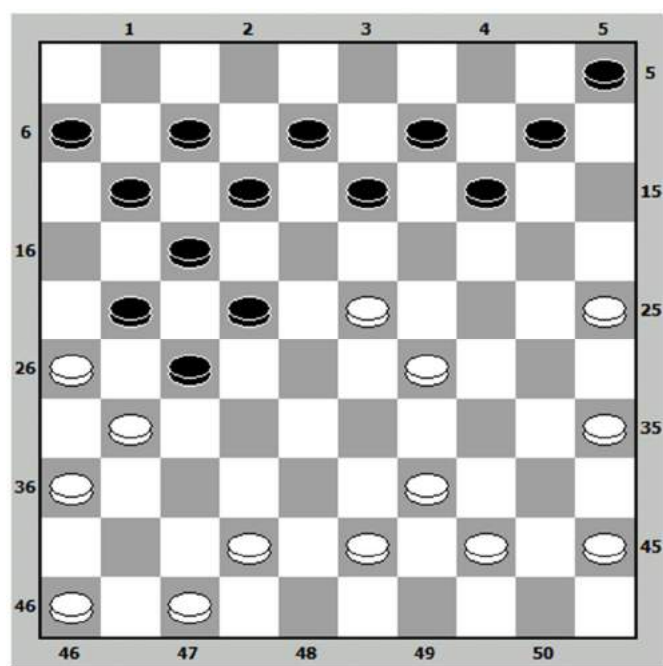
8.5 The forcing move and shot

Marius Fabre – Léonard Ottina

0-2 03-03-1910

Match 06

After the erroneous trade of pieces with 26.33-29 24x33 7.38x29 Ottina executed the forcing move 13-18 and with that Fabre would lose a piece or be a victim of a shot.



27.38x29	13-19	28.25-20	19x28
29.20-15	9-13	30.15x 4	28-32
31. 4x18	12x34	32.39x30	22-28
33.31x33	32-37	34.42x31	21-27
35.31x22	17x50		

The game notation follows:

1.32-28	17-21	2.37-32	12-17
3.31-26	7-12	4.41-37	19-24
5.34-29	1- 7	6.40-34	18-22
7.44-40	13-18	8.50-44	9-13
9.34-30	14-19	10.30-25	10-14
11.40-34	24-30	12.35x24	19x30
13.44-40	30-35	14.37-31	35x44
15.39x50	21-27	16.32x21	16x27
17.45-40	4-10	18.50-45	3- 9
19.43-39	20-24	20.29x20	15x24
21.49-44	11-16	22.28-23	18x29
23.34x23	7-11	24.48-43	2- 7
25.40-35	16-21	26.33-29	24x33
27.38x29	13-19	28.25-20	19x28
29.20-15	9-13	30.15x 4	28-32
31. 4x18	12x34	32.39x30	22-28
33.31x33	32-37	34.42x31	21-27
35.31x22	17x50	36.47-42	11-16
37.42-37	50-11		

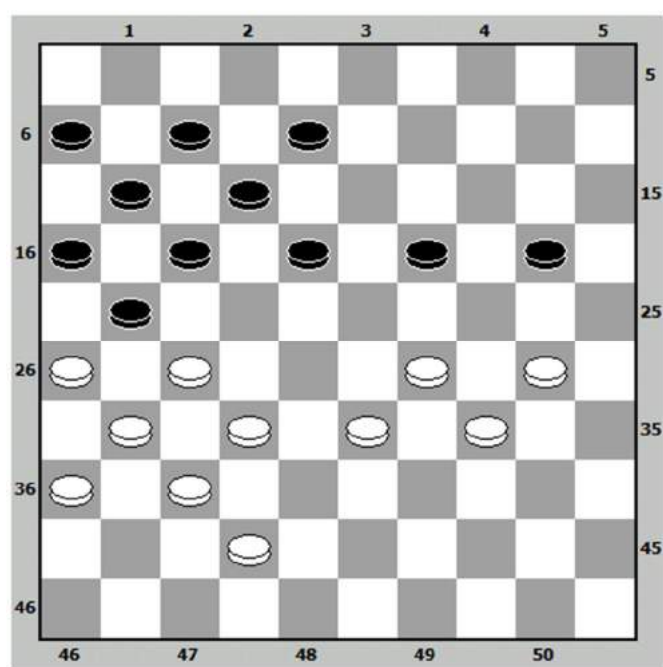
8.6 The forcing move and gaining a man

Léonard Ottina – Isidore Weiss

2-0 28-09-1910

Friendly game

Ottina executed a forcing move with 33-28 threatening to win 2 men with 28-22. Weiss continued with his best moves, but then Ottina won a piece.



42. 33-28	19-24	43. 30x19	18-23
44. 29x18	12x14	45. 28-22	17x28
46. 26x17	11x22	47. 32x23	20-24
48. 27x18			

The game notation follows:

1.32-28	17-21	2.37-32	11-17
3.41-37	6-11	4.31-26	1- 6
5.34-30	19-24	6.30x19	13x24
7.40-34	9-13	8.44-40	4- 9
9.50-44	14-19	10.37-31	10-14
11.47-41	5-10	12.41-37	20-25
13.31-27	18-23	14.34-29	23x34
15.40x20	15x24	16.36-31	10-15
17.46-41	24-30	18.35x24	19x30
19.44-40	14-20	20.39-34	30x39
21.43x34	9-14	22.41-36	14-19
23.49-43	19-24	24.34-29	24-30
25.40-35	20-24	26.29x20	15x24
27.43-39	3- 9	28.45-40	24-29
29.35x24	29x20	30.48-43	9-14
31.39-34	14-19	32.43-39	19-24
33.28-23	13-19	34.23x14	20x 9
35.34-29	12-18	36.29x20	25x14
37.33-29	7-12	38.39-34	9-13
39.34-30	13-19	40.40-34	2- 7
41.38-33	14-20	42.33-28	19-24
43.30x19	18-23	44.29x18	12x14
45.28-22	17x28	46.26x17	11x22
47.32x23	20-24	48.27x18	14-20
49.42-38	20-25	50.34-29	24x42
51.37x48	6-11	52.23-19	7-12
53.18x 7	11x 2	54.19-14	25-30
55.14-10	30-34	56.10- 5	34-40
57. 5-28	40-45	58.28-50	16-21
59.48-42	8-12	60.42-37	12-18
61.37-32	21-26	62.31-27	2- 8
63.50- 6	18-23	64. 6-50	8-13
65.27-22	13-19	66.22-17	23-29
67.17-11	29-33	68.50x10	45-50
69.11- 6	50-44	70.10-15	44-49
71.15-38	49-35	72.38-42	35-19
73.32-27			

9 Marcel Bonnard

Marcel Bonnard's (1886-1958) fame is worldwide thanks to the Bonnard system which he put into practice at the beginning of 1900. He started playing draughts around 1902-1903 through the *Progrès Illustré* (1890-1905) which published a draughts problem and organized contests every Sunday.



Marcel Bonnard

Marcel Bonnard joined the draughts club Damier Lyonnais in 1904 and became champion of Lyon in 1907. He repeated the feat many times thereafter.

He won a tournament in Lyon in 1907 before Garoute and Raphaël, two Marseille masters. One year later he was second to Raphaël in Marseille. In 1910 he achieved the 4th place in the Arnoux tournament counting for the French championship behind Molimard, Weiss, and Sonier. He became the fifth at the Rotterdam tournament in 1912 belonging among the best draughts players in the world in those years. At the Marseille Masters Tournament in 1928 he occupied the first place with Springer before players such as Fabre, B  lard, and Ricou. In the same year he achieved the 4th place in the world championship in Amsterdam in 1928 behind Springer, Molimard, and de Jongh and with the same points as Fabre and Rustenberg.

This master of great talent did not stop working; a large part of his life was devoted to the propaganda of the game. In 1909 he alongside Molimard, the Goff, and H.Dentroux became the editor of the Federal magazine of Bolz   "Le Damier Universel", where he stayed until May 1913 when Bolz   and the magazine disappeared



Match Molimard-Fabre, championship of France, Lyon 9th-19th September 1923
Left to right: Marius Fabre, Marcel Bonnard, Benedictus Springer,
L. Delacroix Alred.Molimard

30 issues of his “Damist chronicles” were published twice a month in the newspaper "Le Réveil de Lyon" between January and August 1914. The First World War and its mobilization interrupted them at the beginning of August 1914. After the disappearance of Louis Dambrun’s magazine Le Damier (1911-1920) Bonnard edited 117 issues of a quality monthly magazine "Le Jeu de Dames" between 1920 and 1931 at which he was also a brilliant columnist. The major matches of the period were documented in it, but it also contained sections devoted to the study of endgame, problems, and news from various French and foreign circles. Marcel Bonnard took up damist chronicles in 1925 in "Le Lyon Républicain" and in 1933 in "Le Salut Public" / Lyon Soir. The war interrupted them at the end of August 1939.



Marcel Bonnard – Marius Fabre, 1923



Marcel Bonnard and Piet Roozenburg, World Championship 1952

After the Second World War Bonnard's chronicles resumed in "La Voix du peuple" for 7 years (1948-1955): some 600 problems were published there, indicating the outstanding events of damist life in France and in the world.



Marcel Bonnard

According to the outsiders the chronicles of Lyon's "Progrès" signed by M. Rausch were largely inspired by Bonnard. He also published in "The Echo

of Families". Marcel Bonnard had regular contact with Russian (David Bas) and Dutch damists and was a subscriber to the magazine *Het Damspel* from 1919. In 1948 he provided an extraordinary analysis of the 1946 French championship games published by the Federal magazine of Lucot and the current magazine *Effort*. He also participated in the development of the program edited for the French championship in Lyon where he wrote the article of great interest: "The game of draughts in Lyon". The followers of Bonnard at the D.L. were numerous; Alfred Molimard, King Li Tchoan, Abel Verse, Antoine and André Mélinon benefited among other things from his precious advice.



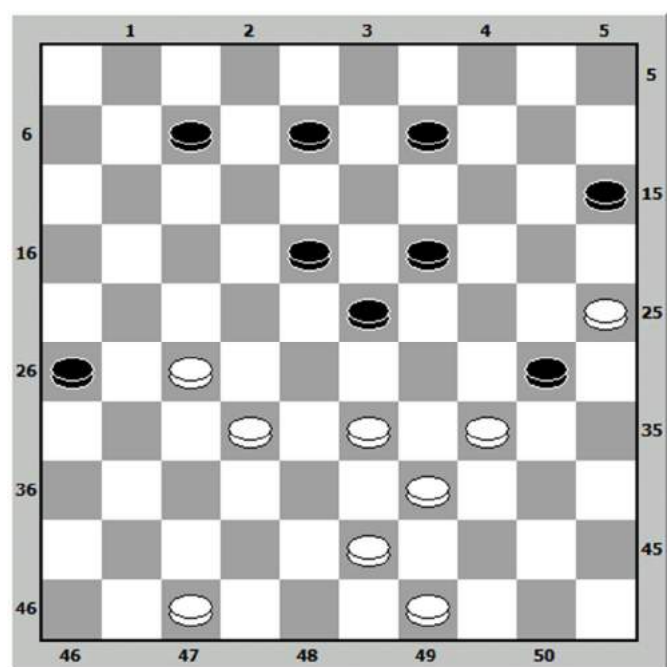
Marcel Bonnard, Vice Champion of France, 1954

After World War II he became champion of France in 1948 and 1951. The title escaped him in 1952 and 1954 when he was vice-champion. He was fifth at the World Tournament in 1952, but his games deserved a better placement.



Marcel Bonnard, Worldchampionship in 1952

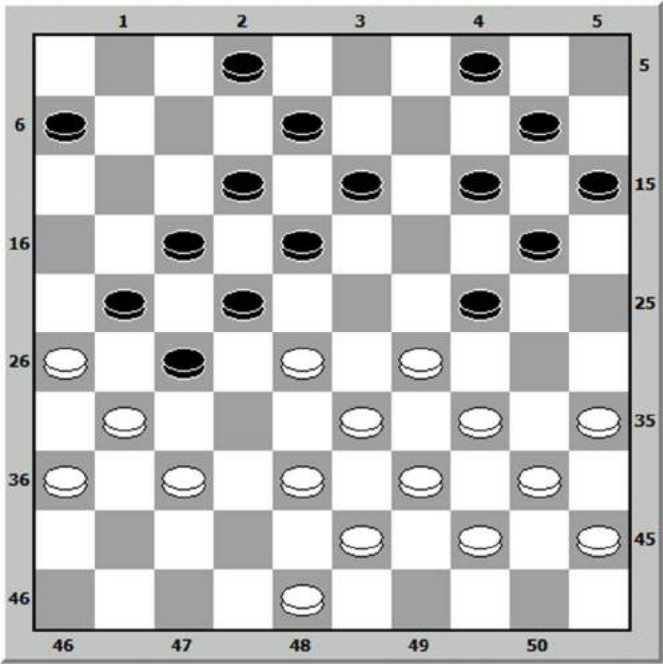
9.1 Shot of Bonnard



1. 34-29 23x34
2. 27-22 18x29
3. 43-38 34x32
4. 25x1

9.2 The Bonnard system

The Partie Bonnard is a game type of draughts characterized by white men on 24, 29, 30, and 34 and black men on 15, 20, and 25 when the white is the attacker and white men on 26, 31, and 36 and black men on 17, 21, 22, and 27 when the black is the attacker. The type of game is named after the French draughts player Marcel Bonnard and in practice often stems from the Roozenburg variant. It is known as a risky system because it can be surrounded by center occupation for the opponent.



25.41-37 16-21 !! The Bonnard system

The first time that Marcel Bonnard put his invention into practice was in 1912 with black during the World Championship. He strangled his opponent Philip Battefeld so terribly that a new system was suddenly born. However, this system has been considered very dangerous and risky.

The game notation follows:

Philip Battefeld – Marcel Bonnard

0-2 02-09-1912

World Championship

1. 34-29	19-23	2. 40-34	14-19
3. 45-40	10-14	4. 50-45	5-10
5. 32-28	23x32	6. 37x28	17-21
7. 38-32	11-17	8. 43-38	6-11
9. 49-43	1- 6	10. 31-26	18-22
11. 41-37	13-18	12. 37-31	9-13
13. 31-27	22x31	14. 26x37	3- 9
15. 37-31	18-22	16. 31-26	13-18
17. 47-41	19-24	18. 41-37	9-13
19. 37-31	21-27	20. 32x21	16x27
21. 42-37	11-16	22. 37-32	7-11
23. 32x21	16x27	24. 46-41	11-16
25. 41-37	16-21	26. 37-32	6-11
27. 34-30	4- 9	28. 30x19	14x34
29. 40x29	20-24	30. 29x20	15x24
31. 48-42	24-29	32. 33x24	22x33
33. 39x28	18-23	34. 31x22	2- 7
35. 28x19	17x50	36. 26x 6	7-11
37. 6x17	50x 6		

10 1912 Alfred Molimard

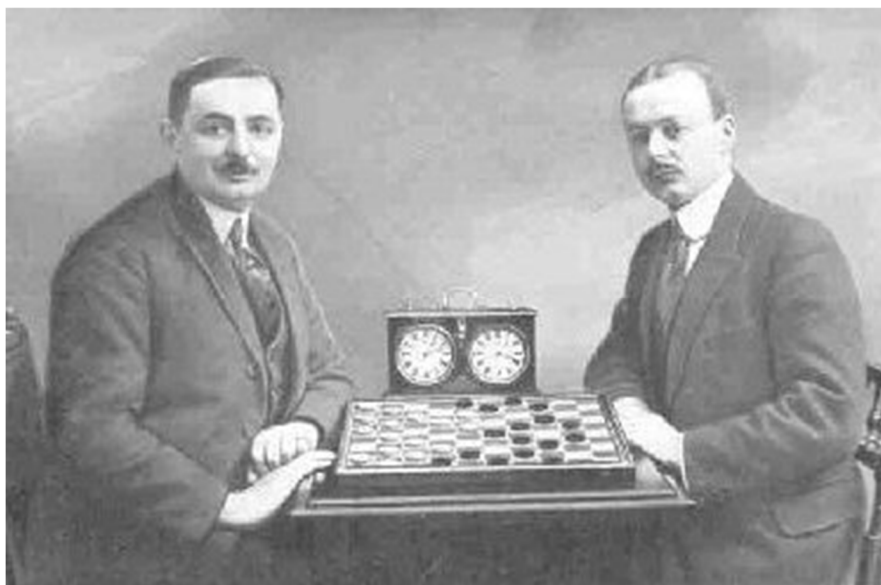
Alfred Molimard (1888-1943) was a draughts player and an international grandmaster from France. Molimard joined the Damier Lyonnais in June 1907 and participated in the large regional competition organized by the Damier Lyonnais.



Dr. Alfred Molimard

At the time he was 19 years old and studied medicine at the faculty. Being a pupil of Marcel Bonnard, he made rapid progress and became champion of Lyon in 1909. He participated in the World Championship of 1909 and occupied the 2nd place with 1 point less than the champion Isidore Weiss. Jack the Haas occupied the 3rd place.

Bonnard was in 1910 of the opinion that his pupil could play against Jack de Haas who was then in Paris. So they arranged a match of 8 games in August that Molimard lost with the minimal difference of 7-9. Molimard admitted in those years that De Haas's game was better than his, but this could change after two or three years.



Dr. Alfred Molimard and Marcel Bonnard, 1923

In May 1910 he won a major competition organized in Marseille by the Damier phocéén (Marseille) over Sonier and Le Goff. He won a French Championship tournament in Lyon in November organized by François Arnoux over all the strong masters I. Weiss, Sonier, Bonnard, Raphaël, Fabre, and Ottina.

In 1912 the world champions Weiss and Dr. Alfred Molimard held a match in February and March for the Championship of France. This match was a sensation for the draughts world. The Napoleon on the draughtsboard Isidore Weiss, as the French called him, was crushed by 21-9 points. Weiss, who had shown himself invincible for 15 years, was defeated by Dr. Alfred Molimard! A lot of learning had been gained from these competitions. It provided clear proof that one cannot get there with the practical game alone. The theory of the game also demanded attention. Dr. Molimard mainly owed his victory to his study of the openings, which usually meant that Weiss was already at a disadvantage in the middle game.



ALFRED MOLIMARD

After all, Weiss had scoffed at all theory until then. His motto was: "Everything is playable if continued properly". However, Weiss had no chance against the purely scientific formations of his opponent. Since then draughts players focused more on the theory of the game. In the same year Molimard received his doctorate in medicine.

In June of that year he extended his title by winning an unofficial match against Jack de Haas with 21-19. However, he lost his title in August when he occupied the 3rd place in the World Championship with 23 points behind Herman Hoogland (25 points) and Jack de Haas (24 points). Molimard achieved a historic performance in this tournament by inflicting the new title holder his only defeat in a match that was actually the result of a good dose of home study from the Frenchman. Through an intensive study of Hoogland's opening game he had invented a variant which in the usual game of Hoogland would give rise to an irreparable threat with a win as a direct result.

In 1913 we observe no activity of Molimard and the First World War between 1914, and 1918 was why we see only some of his games against Marcel Bonnard and Marius Fabre in this period. In May 1919 he played only one game - against Marcel Bonnard - that he won. In the same year he moved to Ambert (Puy-de-Dôme) and, although still among the top French players, he stopped playing the game intensively for some years.

He became less active in the game until 1922 when he lost a match of 10 games for the championship of France against Marcel Fabre with 9-11. Strangely enough Molimard had the lead in this match with 8-4 after 6 games, but he only scored 1 point from the remaining 4 games. This is understandable when we know that after that the first five games had been played, Dr. Molimard was affected by the flu. Despite a 1-day break he complied with his opponent's request to continue the match. Dr. Molimard agreed, but then had to fight not only against Fabre but also against the flu.

That year (1922) he won the international tournament in Marseille organized at the Colonial Exhibition over Marcel Bonnard, Ben Springer, and Herman De Jongh.



Dr. Alfred Molimard in 1912
Photo: © Maurice-Louis Branger/Roger-Viollet



Foto C. E. MOGGE.

Staande van links naar rechts: A. C. v. WAGENINGEN, HENRI J. v. D. BROEK, HERMAN HOOGLAND Jr., J. GAROUTE,
M. BONNARD en M. FABRE.

Zittend: PH. L. BATTEFELD, J. DE HAAS, JAC. MUSLY, C. G. VERVLOET, J. MIJER, I. WEISS en A. MOLIMARD.



The Molimard-Fabre match, French championship, Lyon 9-19 September 1923. From left to right: B. Springer, A. Molimard, M. Bonnard, M. Fabre, L. Delacroix
Foto: http://damierlyonnais.free.fr/joueurs_molimard.htm

In 1923 he participated in the championship of France with a match against Marcel Fabre that he lost with the score of 9-11. Molimard did not participate in the world championship tournament in 1925 which Stanislas Bizot won and where Marcel Fabre occupied the 2nd place.

Then there are more years of little activity in draughts until the world championship of 1928 in which Molimard participated. He played very well and shared the 2nd place with 26 points with the Dutchman Herman de Jongh while Ben Springer won with 31 points.

After 1928 Molimard finished being active in draughts tournaments and started to teach draughts. One of his students was Li Tchoan King of Chinese origin and Molimard retired from participating in draughts competitions.

There were also negotiations for a match between Dr. Alfred Molimard and Maurice Raichenbach, but the match never took place. Molimard was in Paris for several days where he had a meeting with Raichenbach and the secretary of the Paris Committee Ir. Sonier to discuss various points of the match. Molimard also played a friendly match against Raichenbach which was not allowed to be published and ended in a draw. His last game was in 1940 against Li Tchoan King.

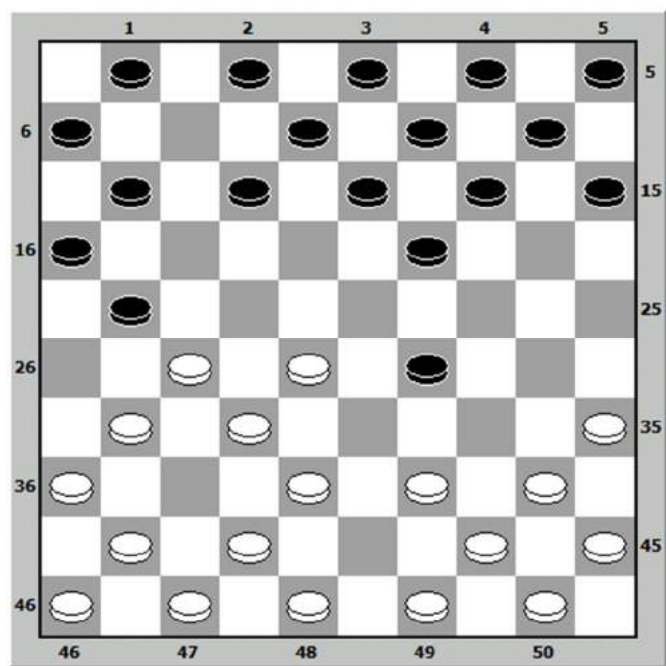


Li Tchoan King playing with Marcel Bonnard, 1951
<http://damierlyonnais.free.fr/histoire.htm>

10.1 The Raphael opening of 32-28

10.1.1 The Molimard variant

The Molimard sortie is an exchange of a man in a classic position from the centre to the cemetery square with the intention of trapping the opponent with a long wing that is difficult to develop.



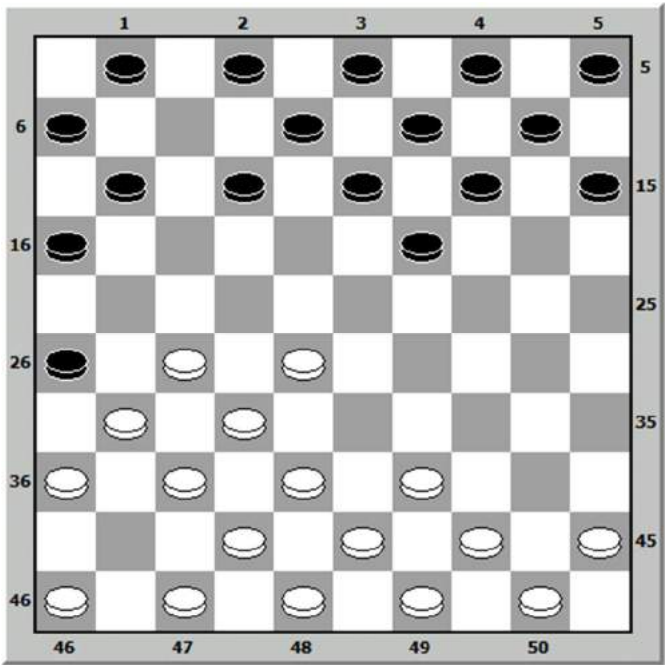
1. 32-28 18-23 2. 38-32 12-18 3. 31-27 07-12
4. 43-38 17-21 5. 37-31 23-29 6. 34x23 18x29
7. 33x24 29x29

This sortie is quite interesting, since 31-26 is forbidden, due to 29-33!

10.2 The Dutch opening 33-28

10.2.1 The Molimard variant

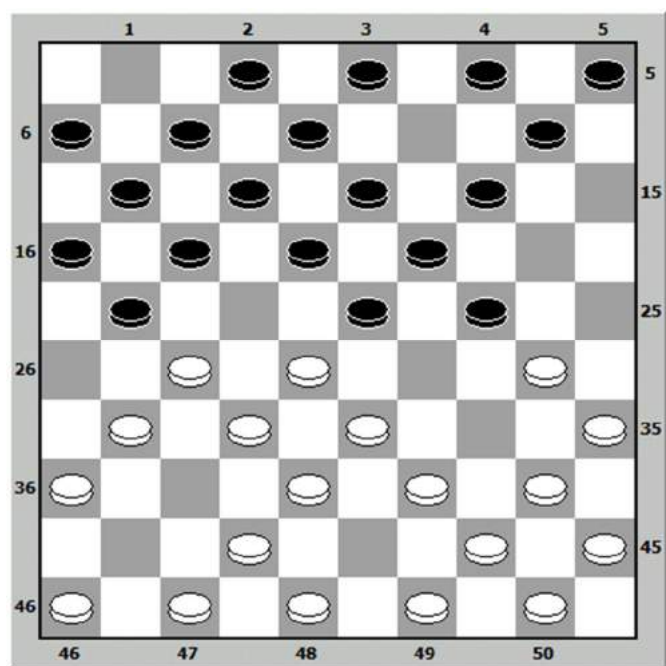
Here is another example of the Molimard variant as a counterplay against the Dutch opening.



1. 33-28 18-23 2. 39-33 12-18 3. 44-39 7-12
4. 31-27 17-21 5. 37-31 21-26 6. 41-37 23-29
7. 33x24 20x29 8. 34x23 18x29 9. 40-34 29x40
10. 35x44

10.3 The Molimard's shot

Apparently, Dr. Alfred Molimard was also the creator of a shot that is called to him⁸.



1. 32-28 17-21 2. 37-32 11-17 3. 41-37 7-11
 4. 34-29 1-7 5. 39-34 20-24 6. 29x20 15x24
 7. 43-39 18-23 8. 34-30 13-18 9. 31-27 9-13
 10. 37-31? 24-29 11. 33x24 18-22 12. 27x20 12-18
 13. 24x22 10-14 14. 28x10 5x43 15. 48x39 17x48

⁸<https://www.jeudedames-rhonealpes.fr/Le-coup-Molimard>

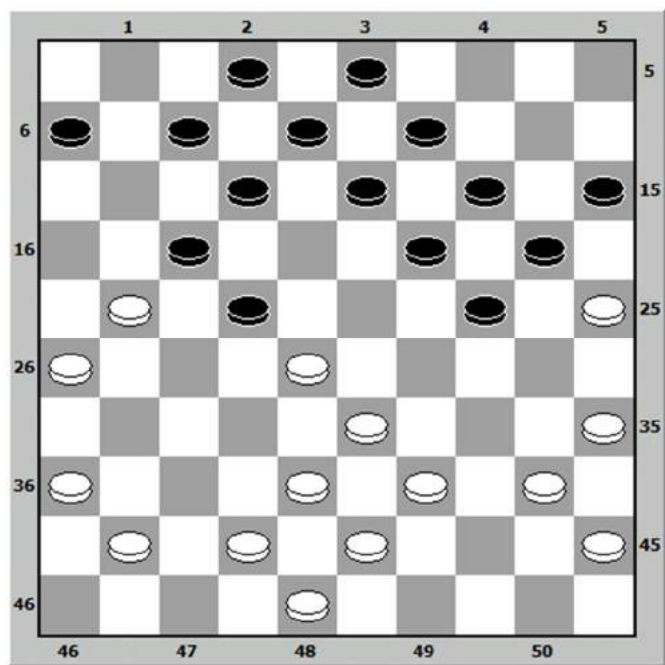
10.4 The forcing move and shot

Herman Hoogland – Alfred Molimard

0-2 30-08-1912

World championship

Molimard had played 18-22 as the forcing move threatening 24-29 and now the white must always lose a man. In 1912 Herman Hoogland became world champion by finishing in a tournament before Jack de Haas and Alfred Molimard. With this success he was the first Dutchman to become a world champion in draughts.



22.37x28 18-22 !!

23.39-34 22-27 24.21x32 17-22

25.28x17 12x21 26.26x17 24-30

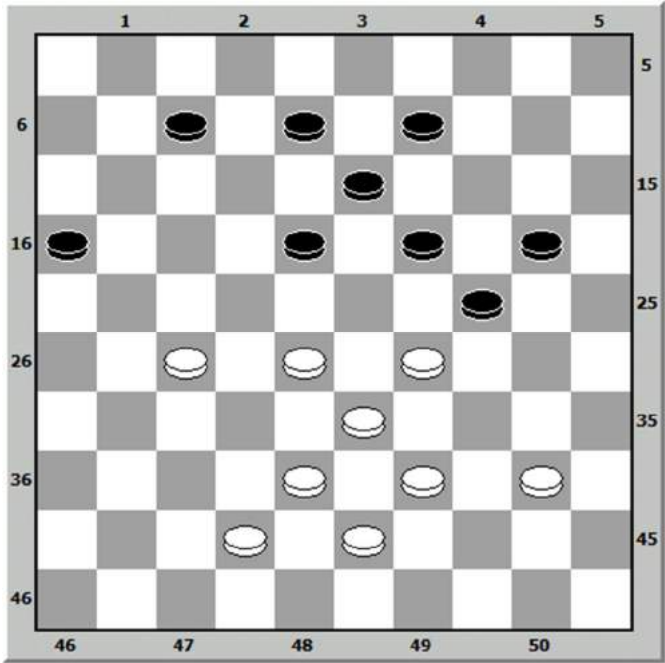
27.35x24 19x46

The game notation follows:

1.33-28	18-23	2.31-27	20-24
3.34-30	17-21	4.39-33	12-18
5.37-31	21-26	6.44-39	26x37
7.42x31	14-20	8.41-37	20-25
9.46-41	25x34	10.40x20	15x24
11.45-40	10-14	12.39-34	5-10
13.43-39	7-12	14.49-43	10-15
15.50-45	14-20	16.47-42	1- 7
17.31-26	9-14	18.34-30	4- 9
19.30-25	11-17	20.27-21	16x27
21.32x21	23x32	22.37x28	18-22
23.39-34	22-27	24.21x32	17-22
25.28x17	12x21	26.26x17	24-30
27.35x24	19x46		

10.5 The threefold sacrifice, the forcing move and shot

Dr. Fayet, a well-known player from Bordeaux, managed to surprise his opponent Dr. Molimard with a threefold sacrifice as follows and win his game.



- 1. 29-23 18x29
- 2. 27-21 16x27
- 3. 28-22 27x18
- 4. 39-34 19-23 (or 18-23)
- 5. 33-28 23x32
- 6. 34x25

11 1912 Herman Hoogland

Herman Hoogland (1891 - 1955) was a Dutch draughts player. He learned the game from his father, became the world champion once in 1912, and was also the Dutch champion once.



Herman Hoogland

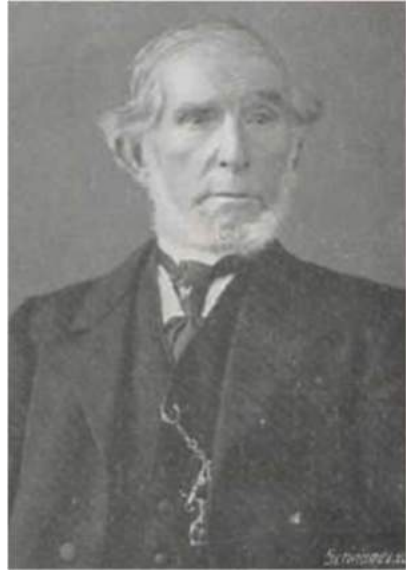
Hoogland became known in the draughts world in 1908 at the age of 17 when he gained the title of a Master. During the championship of the Netherlands in 1908 and 1911 he came second to De Haas. In 1911 he played a friendly match with Weiss who struggled to beat Hoogland 11-9. In 1912 Hoogland was the first Dutchman to gain the official world title in Rotterdam. In 1913 he became the Dutch champion and in 1925 he lost the world title.

In that double-round decathlon Hoogland scored 25 points from 18 matches. That was just enough to stay one point ahead of his main rival Jack de Haas and put Alfred Molimard and dethrone the world champion Isidore Weiss by two points.

The students in Utrecht had organized a torchlight procession in honour of their townsman Hoogland and paraded past Hoogland's house. Unforgettable was the moment when Jack de Haas spoke to the masses from the balcony.



Herman Hoogland



Hoogland's father



Herman Hoogland – Isidore Weiss in 1911

The audience suddenly understood the meaning of the fact that the Netherlands had put itself at the forefront of a mind sport. It is and remains a fact to be proud of that the title of world champion in a mind sport was conquered for the first time for the Netherlands by a draughtsman. Since that time drafts became very popular in the Netherlands thanks to the activities of Jack de Haas and Herman Hoogland.



Herman Hoogland playing simultaneous

Hoogland became especially famous by applying the Hoogland system named after him. In modern theory this system still largely controls the game and is still considered one of the most dangerous forms of attack according to Grandmaster Ton Sijbrands.

All this has to do with the historic match that Hoogland won over De Haas in the championship of the Netherlands a year later. After all, that was the party with which Hoogland would secure his place in the draughts literature, even more than with his one-off world title. But apart from the great theoretical importance this is by far the best and most beautiful game that Hoogland has left to the draughts world. Hoogland won the Dutch title only once - in 1913. After that his star began to fade although he remained very active.



On the right: Herman Hoogland

Perhaps less known, but probably even more important was Hoogland's study of the meaning of the tempi. What would only be scientifically established by Ghestem and Roozenburg almost forty years later this “scholar” anticipated and expressed the paradox: It is the ability to lose tempi in opening and midgame and to have won them in the endgame.

In 1923 Hoogland launched the New Playing Method, in which pieces can hit each other horizontally and vertically. Hoogland is the founder of many draughts clubs in the Netherlands. He also developed an opening system named after him, sometimes called the cemetery attack (an outpost of the white on 22 or the black on 29).



World championship in Rotterdam, 1912



Foto C. E. MÖÖLE.

HERMAN HOOGLAND JR.



Participants in the 1912 Rotterdam World Championship
 Standing: Wageningen, J.V.D Broek, Hoogland, Garoute, Bonnard, Fabre
 Seated: Battfeld, De Haas, Musly, Vervloet, Miler, Weiss, Molimard

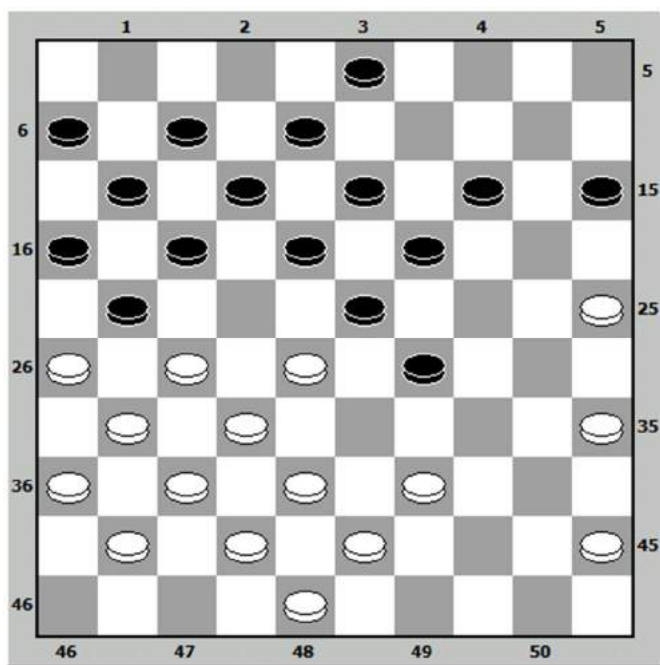
11.1 The forcing move and gaining a man

Herman Hoogland – Isidore Weiss

2-0 09-04-1911

World championship

Hoogland gained a man with two forcing moves, because the black's man on 29 could not be defended. Gaining a piece is normally sufficient for a player to win the game.



25. 39-33	29-34	26. 33-29	34-39
27. 43x34	14-20	28. 25x14	19x10
29. 28x19	13x33	30. 38x29	18-23

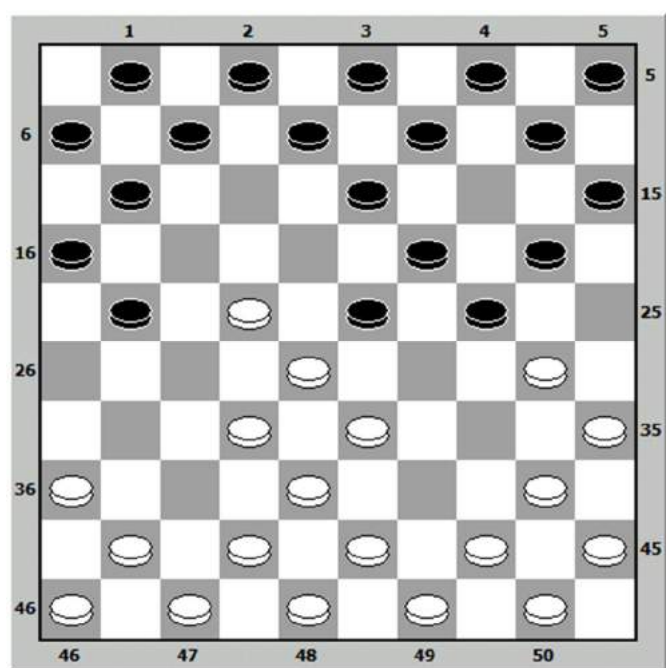
The game notation follows:

1.33-28	20-24	2.31-27	17-21
3.34-30	11-17	4.37-31	6-11
5.31-26	1- 6	6.39-33	18-23
7.36-31	12-18	8.30-25	7-12
9.41-37	15-20	10.44-39	10-15
11.46-41	24-29	12.33x24	20x29
13.39-33	14-20	14.25x14	9x20
15.33x24	20x29	16.40-34	29x40
17.45x34	4- 9	18.49-44	9-14
19.44-39	15-20	20.34-30	20-24
21.30-25	5-10	22.41-36	10-15
23.47-41	24-29	24.50-45	2- 7
25.39-33	29-34	26.33-29	34-39
27.43x34	14-20	28.25x14	19x10
29.28x19	13x33	30.38x29	18-23
31.29x18	12x23	32.48-43	7-12
33.42-38	3- 9	34.38-33	9-14
35.35-30	15-20	36.45-40	20-25
37.40-35	14-20	38.33-28	12-18
39.28x19	20-24	40.43-38	24x13
41.27-22	18x27	42.31x22	17x28
43.32x23	11-17	44.23-19	13x24
45.30x19	21-27	46.35-30	8-12
47.19-13	10-14	48.37-32	17-22
49.32x21	16x27	50.38-33	6-11
51.30-24	14-19	52.33-28	19x39
53.28x 6	39-43	54. 6- 1	12-17
55.13- 9	43-49	56. 9- 4	27-32
57.41-37	32x41	58.36x47	49-35
59. 1-23	25-30	60.23-28	

11.2 The Dutch opening 33-28

We know two Hoogland variants. One variant is a direct attack in the Dutch opening, the other variant is preparation for a direct attack.

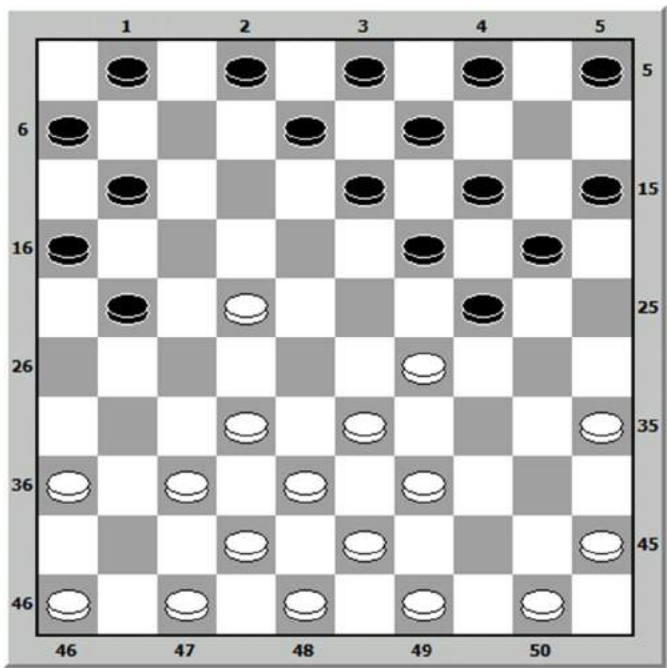
11.2.1 Variant 1



1.33-28 18-23 2.31-27 20-24 3.34-30 17-21
4.39-33 12-18 5.37-31 14-20 6.27-22 18x27 7.31x22

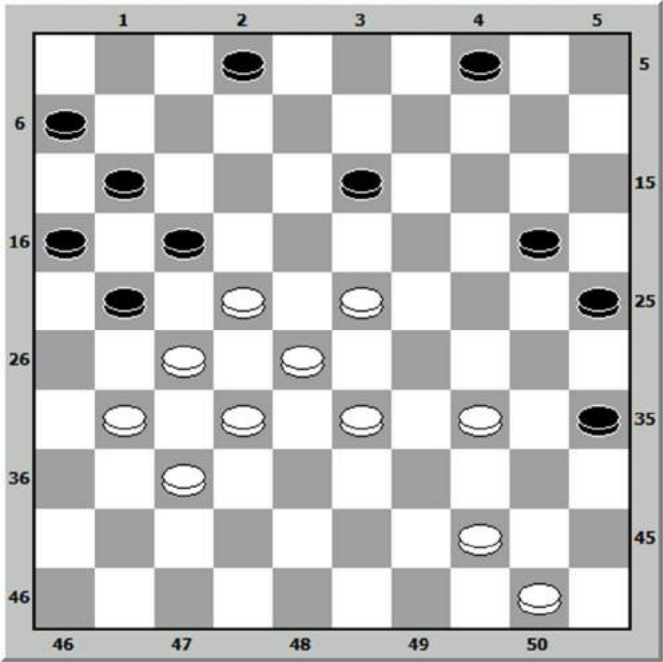
11.2.2 Variant 2

This variant was also called the Utrecht system. This name is no longer used for a Hoogland attack. It was so called because the Hoogland family lived on an estate near the city of Utrecht.



- 1.33-28 18-23 2.39-33 12-18 3.44-39 7-12
4.31-27 20-24 5.37-31 14-20 6.41-37 10-14
7.34-29 23x34 8.40x29 17-22 7.28x17 12x21
10.27-22 18x27 11.31x22

Herman Hoogland played his best game of variant 2 against Jack de Haas in 1913 for the Championship of the Netherlands. The 7th and 8th rounds were played for the championship for the Netherlands on November 16, 1910 in the Haagsche Koffiehuys in Utrecht. The tension among players and audience was very high. For the last time the Dutch champion had the opportunity to recover from Hoogland. If he beat Hoogland, he would almost certainly keep his championship title, which he had defended so brilliantly on many occasions over the past eleven years. Because De Haas had 9 and Hoogland 10 points. The greatest effort was therefore to be expected from both players, and the Utrecht draughts players understood this because the interest was extraordinary. However, the Hoogland variant was like a steamroller and De Haas made more mistakes in defense than his opponent.



Position after 37. 36-31

The game notation follows:

1.33-28	18-23	2.39-33	12-18
3.44-39	7-12	4.31-27	20-24
5.37-31	14-20	6.41-37	10-14
7.34-29	23x34	8.40x29	17-22
9.28x17	12x21	10.27-22	18x27
11.31x22	21-26	12.32-28	1- 7
13.45-40	20-25	14.29x20	15x24
15.40-34	24-30	16.35x24	19x30
17.37-31	26x37	18.42x31	7-12
19.46-41	5-10	20.41-37	10-15
21.47-42	14-20	22.38-32	20-24
23.42-38	12-17	24.49-44	13-19
25.48-42	9-13	26.33-29	24x33
27.38x29	19-24	28.29x20	15x24
29.43-38	30-35	30.34-29	24x33
31.38x29	17-21	32.31-27	8-12
33.39-34	12-17	34.42-38	3- 9
35.29-23	9-14	36.38-33	14-20
37.36-31	13-19	38.23x14	20x 9
39.31-26	9-14	40.37-31	14-19
41.22-18	2- 7	42.33-29	4- 9
43.50-45	17-22	44.26x17	22x24
45.27-22	24-30	46.44-39	19-23
47.18x29	9-13	48.32-27	13-19
49.29-24	19-23	50.24-20	25x14
51.34x25	16-21	52.17x26	23-29
53.39-34	29x40	54.45x34	7-12
55.27-21	11-17	56.22x11	6x17
57.31-27	14-19	58.34-29	19-24
59.29x20	35-40	60.20-14	40-44
61.14-10	44-50	62.10- 4	50-33
63.21-16	33-29	64.27-21	29-15
65. 4-13	15-29	66.13-27	29-15
67.27-49	15-10	68.25-20	10-23
69.49-44	23-29	70.44x 6	29x15
71. 6- 1	15- 4	72. 1x45	

12 1917 Jack de Haas

Jacob Bernard (Jack) de Haas (1875-1940) was a Dutch National Grandmaster of draughts who became the Dutch champion four times.



Jack de Haas

He was born in 1876 in London, but came to Rotterdam with his parents at the age of two. He moved to Amsterdam in 1879. He worked as a diamond cutter in Amsterdam and moved to Brussels around 1920. He lived in Scheveningen from 1931 until his death. De Haas became the Dutch champion in draughts in 1902, 1908, 1911, 1916, and 1919.



The Vereenigd Amsterdamsch Damgenootschap club, 1909
Standing: B. Voorzanger, Jack de Haas, H.A.J. de Grebber
Sitting: Mijer, Philip I. Battefeld, G. van Leeuwen

He was a member of the second oldest draughts club of the Netherlands. The oldest draughts club was the Constant in Rotterdam and De Haas played in the Vereenigd Amsterdamsch Damgenootschap which was founded in 1900.

There was no draughts club in the Netherlands more committed to the interests of draughts than this club. No fewer than 17 draughts clubs owe their existence or revival to the propaganda by the V.A.D. made, supported by its eminent simultaneous players, Messrs. Jack de Haas and Philip L. Battefeld. In 1902 the V.A.D organized a competition for the championship of the Netherlands, which its member Mr. Jack de Haas won. In this 10-year era De Haas gave no less than 45 simultaneous sessions for a combined number of approximately 1300 games and Battefeld 25 sessions, counting approximately 750 parties. The V.A.D. was also responsible for organizing the two matches between Isidore Weiss and Jack de Haas in 1904 and 1907.



10 players of the V.A.D. draughts club in Amsterdam, 1909
Standing: I de Jong, I. Presburg, G. van Leeuwen, D. Schipper, D. Homoet, A. van 't Schip. **Sitting:** I. Mijer, Jack de Haas, Philip L. Battefeld, D. Koperberg

The V.A.D. became known at home and abroad in 1906, because it started publishing the first draughts magazine in the Netherlands. The magazine existed for 3 years and was published as an official

organ in 1909 by the National Federation in the Netherlands. These 3 years are the most beautiful in the history of the V.A.D. In addition to being the editor-in-chief headed by De Haas and Battefeld, Messrs. G. van Leeuwen and L. Goudsmit also gave a great deal of service as problem editors. In 1909 the three major Amsterdam daily newspapers "De Telegraaf", "Algemeen Handelsblad", and "Nieuws van de Dag" opened draughts sections, edited respectively by three members of the V.A.D. - I. Mijer, Jack de Haas, and Philip L. Battefeld. It is not easy to appreciate what these sections meant for the propaganda of draughts in the Netherlands in those years. Over a period of time they had made the game of draughts popular like never before. The year 1910 brought the V.A.D. the championship title in the competition matches of the National Draughts Federation. The V.A.D. beat Constant's strong Rotterdam champion ten by a vast majority in this match. The V.A.D. was then the only association in the Netherlands that had two masters with the official title and the Dutch Champion Jack de Haas at its centre.

He left Herman Hoogland, the world champion in 1912, behind in all four championships. In 1904 and 1907 he played matches for the unofficial world title against the Frenchman Isidore Weiss. In 1904 he achieved a 10-10 score (letting Weiss keep the title). The match gave an electric shock to all draughts centers and anyone who felt a bit for the noble art went in those days to the Hotel De Kroon on the Rembrandtplein in Amsterdam. Draughts players from all over Holland came to see the famous Weiss play. In 1907 there was another match in Amsterdam, and this time Weiss won the match against Jack de Haas with a score of 21-19.



Dr. Alfred Molimard and Jack de Haas, 1912

In 1909 he ended third in the world title tournament after Weiss and Molimard. In addition to the two matches for the unofficial world title De Haas played even more matches. In 1910 De Haas made a trip to Paris to play against the French grandmasters. There he played matches and also single games. For example, he played another match against Weiss, but lost it with 2-4. He also played a match against Woldouby and won 5-1. During the 1912 World Championship in Rotterdam he finished second after Herman Hoogland, 1 point behind, namely with 24 points from 18 matches, but before the French world top, Alfred Molimard, Isidore Weiss, Marcel Bonnard, and Marius Fabre who occupied places 3 to 6. In two games, which De Haas recognized as the best he had ever played, he defeated Dr. Alfred Molimard with such a fine intuitive sense of the vulnerable point in the opponent's game that Molimard, totally impressed by this force majeure, left the playroom with tears in his eyes. Dr. Alfred Molimard lost his championship title with this loss.



**George Balédent (3) - Jack de Haas (2)
Philip Battefeld (1) and Isidore Weiss (4) watch
World Championship 1909 – Photo: FMJD**

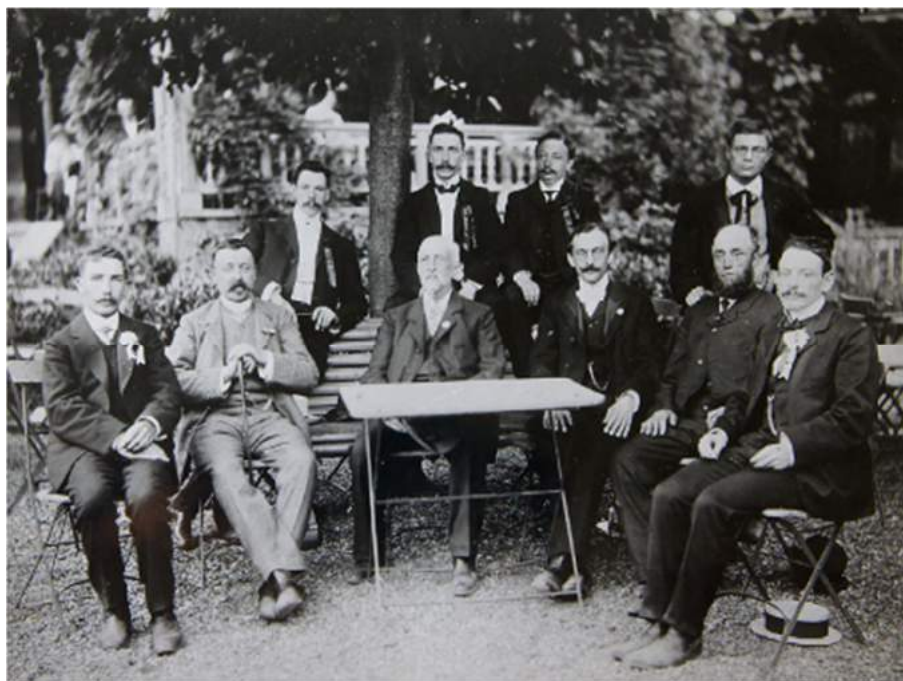
De Haas, however, would fall victim to his sportsmanship. Now against Isidore Weiss. There was not a trace of weakness in his position, but the Dutchman accidentally touched a piece and, strictly adhering to the provisions of the regulations, which his opponent would never have demanded fulfillment of under such circumstances, De Haas played that piece. Although it cost him the game and thus the title, that was De Haas's character. In such a strict condemnation of every own shortcoming De Haas always played his games and they searched in vain for disappointment on his face when things went wrong.

De Haas was somewhat absent-minded and perhaps as a great player he could not escape that. So he once thoroughly thought about a difficult draughts position while taking a tram, wanting to take line 5 to den Dam, the centre of Amsterdam. However, when the tram had reached its final destination, he noticed that he had traveled to Marnixstraat on line 10.

Another case is known about his games against the famous Woldouby. In the Senegalese camp Jardin d'acclimation near Paris, playing in the open air against the African Woldouby amid the blaring music, he only noticed after the game that it had been raining for quite some time.



The board and men were soaked, but De Haas had not heeded them. The game in question in the cloudburst lasted many hours. Jack de Haas needed 3 hours and Woldouby 10 minutes. After each move Woldouby fell asleep. As for Woldouby, he only noticed the rain then, but that had nothing to do with absent-mindedness. The Senegalese had the commendable habit of demonstrating the purity of his conscience by taking a nap when his opponent thought for a little too long to his liking. On subsequent occasions - a total of 5 games were played - someone was charged with the task of bringing Woldouby back to reality at the required times from the dreams of his sunny homeland.



Jack de Haas, on the far right among prominent Dutch draughts players

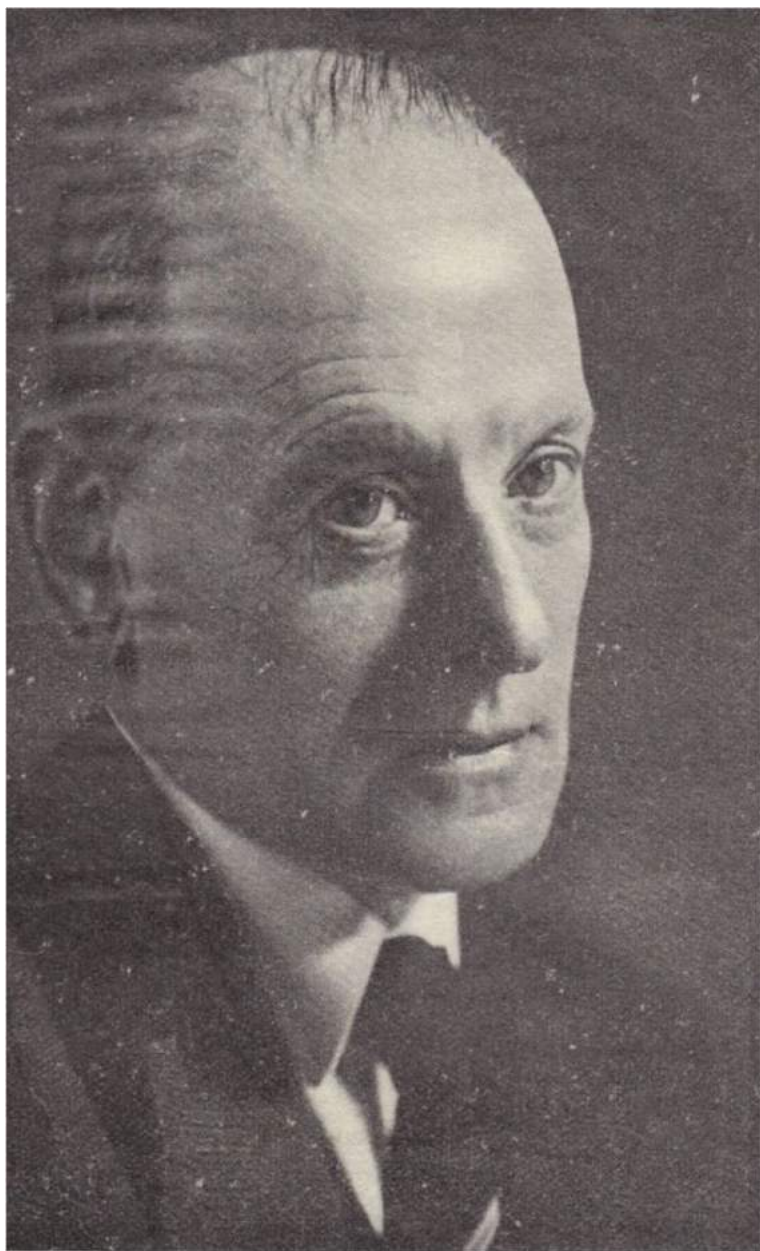
In 1910 he also won a match against Marius Fabre at 10-2 and a match against Dr. Alfred Molimard at 12-8. However, Molimard took revenge, because Jack de Haas lost his match against Molimard in 1912 at 19-21. He played a match against Fabre in 1921 and won 8-6. He was also a very good chess player. Once in 1907 he had given a simultaneous seance to the members and guests of the Draughts and Chess Club Aris de Heer in Midden-Beemster, simultaneously in draughts and chess. Such a seance was completely new.



Jack de Haas in the center, Midden-Beemster

For many years Jack de Haas was a propagandist of the development and spread of draughts. We have a great deal of obligation to De Haas. He was always and completely selflessly ready to give simultaneous seances, lectures, etc. He founded numerous associations and especially awoke our North Holland friends from their slumber. Of the associations he founded, we name Edam, 't Zand, Schagen, Haarlem, Wormerveer, Oudesluis, V. V. V. Alkmaar, Aris de Heer Midden-Beemster, Hoorn, Utrecht, Enkhuizen, and Wieringerwaard. A vast scope indeed.

De Haas was one of the first founders of draughts theory and his name deserves to be etched in the history of draughts in golden letters. The game of draughts in the Netherlands became popular because of him. De Haas also wrote about the draughts game: *Het damspel, theorie en praktijk* (1908, with Phillip Battefeld) and *Voor het dambord* (1912, with Phillip Battefeld).

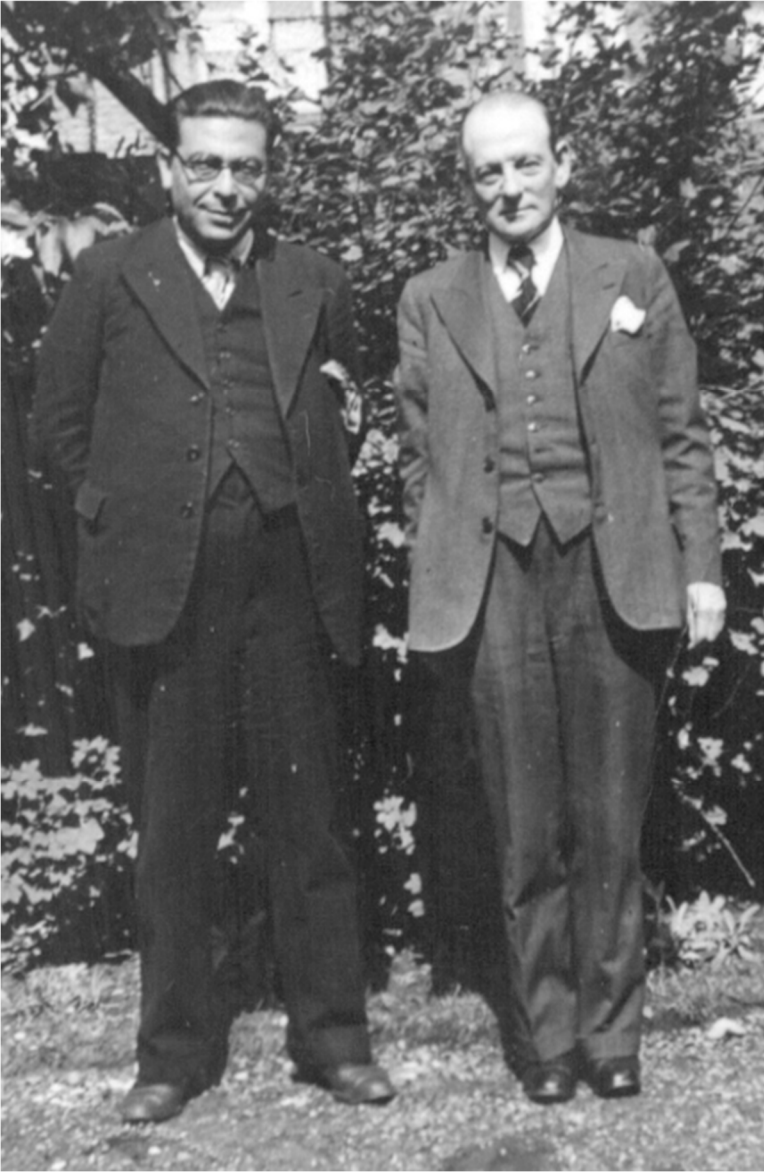


Jack de Haas

12.1.1 De Haas about the French players

Of our draughts players I probably have the most experience in matches with the French. I remember my first match with the world champion Weiss, now thirty years ago. This formidable player's skill in combination was a revelation to me and the draughts players at the time. This match has had a major influence on our game in terms of the shot possibilities. Weiss was a great draughts player, and the Figoro rightly wrote: "The Napoleon of the draughts board visits Holland". I managed to draw the first match. A few years later in a match of twenty games I suffered defeat with the difference of one game. I also lost my next match against Dr. Molimard from Lyon held in twenty games in Amsterdam with the difference of one game. Before that I had defeated Molimard by one game at a meeting in Paris. The match in Holland was of special significance, because Molimard had defeated the formidable Weiss a few months earlier in a match of 15 games with 21 against 9 points. The question 'do they beat the man or his game?' always arises when the young conquer the old, since the years play a part. Molimard's game was at the height of perfection of what we had seen in drafts in those years. His position structure was exceptionally beautiful and he also had a great ability to combine. Twice after that I played matches against Fabre, in Paris and in Holland. I won both matches with one game's difference. In all these matches I have known the French as pleasant and sporty opponents. My experience is that matches between very strong players of different nationalities increase interest in the game and bring the game to great development⁹.

⁹The Dutch Newspaper Het Volk, 31-12-1935, p. 13



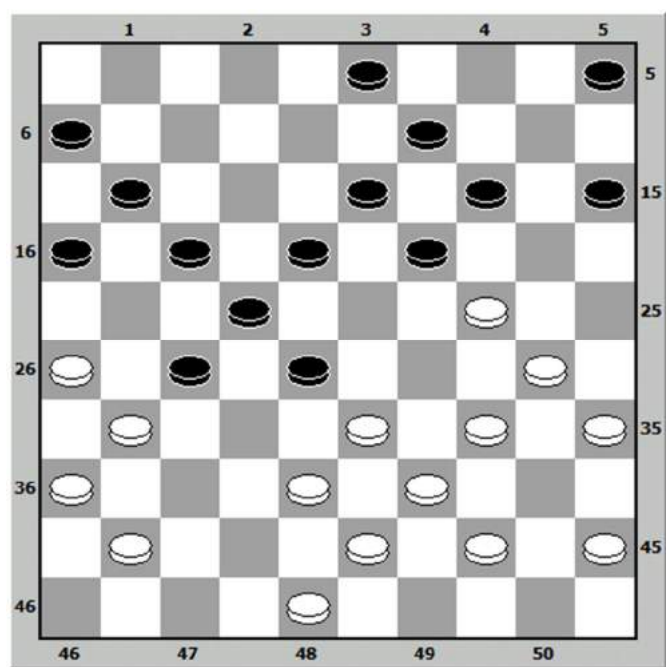
Ben Springer and Jack de Haas

12.2 Sacrifice, the forcing move and shot

Herman Hoogland – Jack de Haas

0-2 01-09-1919

Championship of the Netherlands



28.37-31 27-32

29.38x27 14-20

30.26-21 20x29

31.21x32 29-34

32.27x18 34x25

33.32-27 13x22

34.27x18

The game notation follows:

1.33-28	17-21	2.31-26	12-17
3.39-33	7-12	4.44-39	18-22
5.50-44	13-18	6.37-31	9-13
7.41-37	4- 9	8.31-27	22x31
9.36x27	1- 7	10.46-41	18-22
11.27x18	13x22	12.28-23	19x28
13.32x23	8-13	14.34-30	2- 8
15.40-34	20-25	16.41-36	13-18
17.34-29	25x34	18.29x40	18x29
19.33x24	12-18	20.40-34	7-12
21.44-40	8-13	22.34-30	14-19
23.47-41	10-14	24.49-44	22-28
25.38-33	18-22	26.42-38	21-27
27.40-34	12-18	28.37-31	27-32
29.38x27	14-20	30.26-21	20x29
31.21x32	29-34	32.27x18	34x25
33.32-27	13x22	34.27x18	3- 8
35.41-37	5-10	36.37-32	10-14
37.32-28	8-12	38.18x 7	11x 2
39.31-27	9-13	40.28-22	6-11
41.36-31	11-17	42.22x11	16x 7
43.27-22	15-20	44.31-27	20-24
45.48-43	7-12	46.27-21	13-18
47.22x13	19x 8	48.39-33	8-13
49.33-28	13-18	50.45-40	14-19
51.40-34	18-23		

12.3 System De Haas

Jack de Haas left us his system De Haas that is known as a risky system.

1. 33-28 17-21
2. 31-26 12-17
3. 37-31 18-22

12.4 The De Haas variant

1. 33-28 17-21
2. 31-26 11-17
3. 39-33 7-11
4. 44-39 1-7
5. 37-31 18-22
6. 31-27 22x31
7. 36x27 12-18
8. 41-37 18-22
9. 27x18 13x22
10. 28-23 19x28
11. 32x23

13 1923 William Beaurégard

Born on January 8, 1889, the Franco-American Willie Beaurégard of Holyoke Massachusetts, the United States established himself as the greatest player of his time. William Beaurégard was the son of Édouard Beaurégard, a former United States champion, from whom he received his first draughts lessons on the 144-square board. His dominance over the American title was so strong that nobody dared to challenge him after 1920. A famous match was instead organized in Montreal (Canada) against the European champion Ben Springer in October 1923.



William Beaurégard

When Springer made a trip to Montreal in October 1923, there was an unusual match organized by the newspapers *La Patrie* and *La Presse* for the title of world champion between him as the European champion and the American champion in Canadian draughts, the American master William Beaurégard. The match consisted of ten games, five of which were played on a 144-square board according to the rules of Canadian drafts, and five on a 100-square board according to the rules of international draughts. The 100-square part of the match ended in a draw (5-5), and in the Canadian part Beaurégard won (8-2). European draughts federations did not recognize the championship status of the match.

Beaurégard easily triumphed in the Canadian game with 3 wins and 2 draws and equalized the international game with 1 win, 1 loss, and 3 draws. However, European draughts federations did not recognize the championship status of the match, and on the American continent they began to count down the competitions for the world championship in Canadian draughts. Beaurégard planned to play at the World Draughts

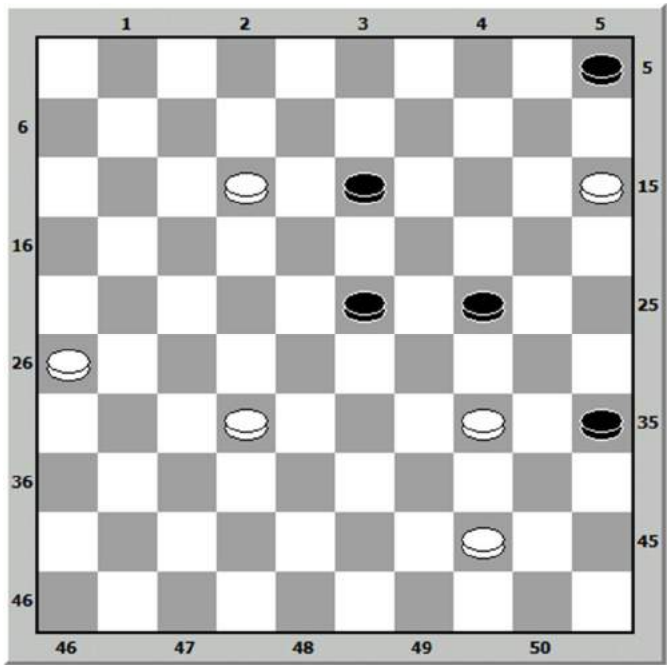
Championship in Paris in 1925 and was considered one of the main favourites of the tournament. But heart disease disrupted Beaurégard's trip to Paris, and he never traveled to Europe.

It was not until the rise of Marcel Deslauriers that we saw Beaurégard in a match again. In October 1929 Beaurégard, considered an ace of the defensive game, resisted the assaults of Deslauriers to win the match by 2 wins, 1 loss, and 7 draws. Beaurégard participated in draughts competitions not only on the 144-square board, but also on 100 and 64-square boards. He was also a good chess player. He once gave a session of simultaneous play against four groups of opponents: checkers on 144, 100, and 64-square boards and chess. The newspapers reported this event as a world record.

Afflicted by heart problems, which had in fact forced his retirement between 1911 and 1918, Beaurégard died in August 1932 at the young age of 43.

13.1 The failed shot

Unfortunately, there are only a few games on the 100-square board of Beauregard's. I find two games worth a mention. One about a shot that he failed to execute against Springer to get an easy draw in the game he lost. It concerns the following position:



- 48... 5-10
- 49.15x4 24-29
- 50.4x27 29x49
- 51.26-21 49-40
- 52.27-22 23-28
- 53.22x50 40x7

The game notation follows:

Ben Springer – William Beauregard

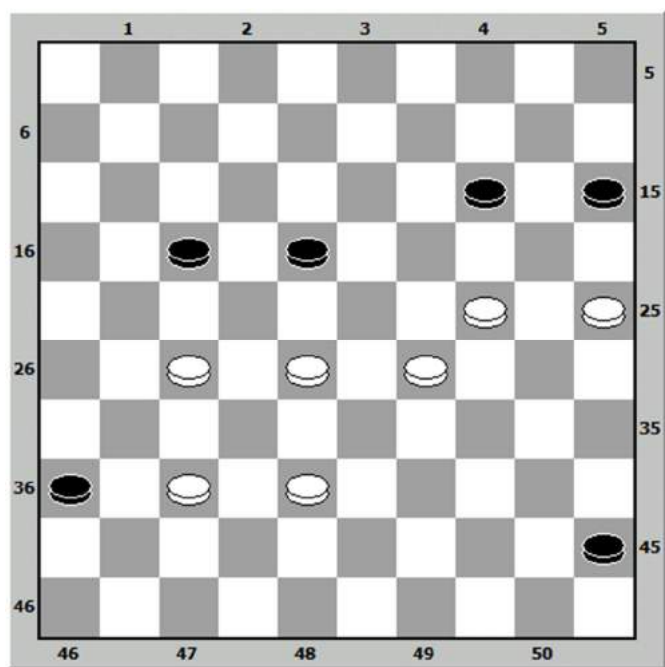
2-0 22-10-1923

Match 03

1. 34-30	20-25	2. 32-28	25x34
3. 39x30	17-21	4. 37-32	21-26
5. 32-27	26x37	6. 41x32	11-17
7. 46-41	17-22	8. 28x17	12x21
9. 30-25	7-12	10. 44-39	1- 7
11. 50-44	21-26	12. 41-37	19-24
13. 33-28	18-22	14. 28x17	12x21
15. 39-33	13-18	16. 33-28	9-13
17. 43-39	4- 9	18. 39-33	7-11
19. 37-31	26x37	20. 42x31	21-26
21. 47-42	26x37	22. 42x31	11-17
23. 27-22	18x27	24. 32x12	8x17
25. 44-39	2- 8	26. 31-26	14-20
27. 25x14	10x19	28. 36-31	15-20
29. 40-34	13-18	30. 34-29	8-13
31. 35-30	24x35	32. 29-23	18x29
33. 33x15	13-18	34. 38-32	9-13
35. 49-44	19-24	36. 39-33	13-19
37. 45-40	18-23	38. 48-43	16-21
39. 40-34	17-22	40. 28x17	21x12
41. 43-39	12-17	42. 31-27	3- 9
43. 33-29	24x33	44. 39x28	9-13
45. 27-21	17-22	46. 28x17	19-24
47. 17-11	6x17	48. 21x12	23-28
49. 32x23	24-29	50. 44-39	29x 7
51. 39-33	13-19	52. 33-29	7-12
53. 26-21	12-18	54. 21-17	35-40
55. 34x45	19-23	56. 17-11	23x34
57. 11- 7			

13.2 Sacrifice, the forcing moves and shot

Another game of Beauregard's is against Bonnard. The advantage of a forcing move is that the opponent in more than one case enters in panic and continues with a bad move in critical situations. This was the case with Bonnard in the following position:



52... 17-22
 53.28x17 45-50 54.29-23? 18x20
 55.17-12! 50-45 56.12- 8 14-19!
 57.25x23 45x 2

Here 54. 29-23 was a bad move. A draw was possible with:

54.27-22 18x27 55.37-31 50x6 56.31x22 6x42
 57.29-23 42x20 58.23-19 14x23 59.25x14

The game notation follows:

Marcel Bonnard – William Beauregard

O-2 14-11-1923

Friendly game

1.34-30	18-23	2.30-25	12-18
3.35-30	7-12	4.40-35	1- 7
5.33-28	20-24	6.39-33	14-20
7.25x14	9x20	8.30-25	10-14
9.44-39	4- 9	10.50-44	16-21
11.31-26	11-16	12.36-31	7-11
13.31-27	17-22	14.26x17	22x31
15.37x26	11x22	16.28x17	12x21
17.26x17	2- 7	18.42-37	7-12
19.37-31	12x21	20.31-26	21-27
21.32x21	16x27	22.41-36	6-11
23.46-41	8-12	24.41-37	18-22
25.47-42	23-28	26.37-31	11-17
27.42-37	13-18	28.37-32	28x37
29.31x42	9-13	30.45-40	24-29
31.33x24	20x29	32.35-30	3- 8
33.40-34	29x40	34.44x35	15-20
35.39-33	5-10	36.33-29	17-21
37.26x28	27-31	38.36x27	19-24
39.30x19	13x31	40.38-32	31-36
41.42-37	12-17	42.32-27	8-12
43.43-38	20-24	44.38-33	18-23
45.49-43	10-15	46.43-38	23-29
47.33-28	29-34	48.48-43	24-30
49.35x24	34-40	50.43-39	40-45
51.39-34	12-18	52.34-29	17-22
53.28x17	45-50	54.29-23	18x20
55.17-12	50-45	56.12- 8	14-19
57.25x23	45x 2		

14 1924 Johan Hendrik Vos

Johan Hendrik Vos (1895-1961) was a Dutch draughts player. In the twenties and thirties he was one of the strongest draughts players in the Netherlands. He became the Dutch champion in draughts six times (1922, 1923, 1925, 1930, 1932, 1935) and took part in the battle for the world title several times. He was awarded the title of master for his achievements by the KNDB in 1920 and the title of grandmaster in 1948.



Johan Hendrik Vos
A simultaneous in Amsterdam in 1930
Collectie Stadsarchief Amsterdam

He started playing draughts at the VAD club in 1918 and moved to the more active Gezellig Samen zijn club in 1919. The following year he made his debut at the Dutch Draughts Championship and finished second. Vos took part in the Championship of the Netherlands twenty-five times and became the Dutch champion six times. He won this title five times on points and once via a recamp against Arnold Damme in 1925. In 1939 he lost the

recamp against Reinier Cornelis Keller by four points for two points and had to settle for silver.

At the 1925 World Championships in Draughts in Paris he finished fourth and was the second Dutchman after Reinier Cornelis Keller, who finished third in this tournament. At the 1928 World Championships in draughts in Amsterdam he finished ninth. This championship was won by his countryman Ben Springer. In 1936 Vos played a 20-game match against the Frenchman Maurice Raichenbach for the world title.



The first match between Maurice Raichenbach (on the right) and Jan Hendrik Vos (on the left), 1 January 1936
Photo: De Katholieke Illustratie, 9 January 1936

He lost this match with 25 to 15 points. He died in 1961 at the age of 66 after a long illness. In response to this Reinier Cornelis Keller wrote in *Het Damspel*: "Vos's playing was like the man: uncomplicated and clear, pleasant-looking with great depth. He managed to achieve a lot with modest means. His games were often pleasing to the eye. He preserved many fine pieces of draughts positions. But what always struck me the most about Vos was that he played for the pleasure of playing. It did not matter to him

whether he was behind the board in a championship tournament or in a free batch."

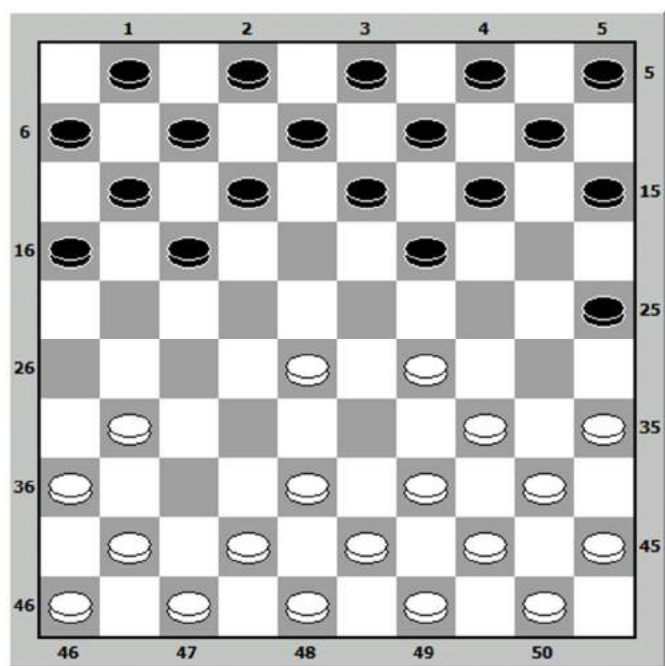


Draughts club D.O.S.' octathlon with Vos (Amsterdam, 1935)

14.1 The Vos variant

We can see the Vos variant with 20-25 immediately at the opening after the following moves:

- 1. 32-28 18-23
- 2. 33-29 23x32
- 3. 37x28 20-25



Today this variant is not played too much.

15 1925 Stanislas Bizot

Stanislas Bizot (1879 - 1950) was a French draughts champion who debuted in 1901. He won the Draughts World championship in 1925 with 27 points before players like Marius Fabre (23 points) and Reinier Cornelis Keller (22 points). In the following year he lost to Marius Fabre. He played in the French National Championship several times.



Stanislas Bizot

Herman Hoogland had no favourable time; World War I became a long period of decline in the draughts world and it was not until 1925 that a new tournament was played of which the unknown Frenchman Bizot became the winner. Jack B. de Haas, the strong Dutch player who finished second in the World Championship of 1912, got no more chances as a result of these worse times. Bizot lost his title again in 1926 in a match against Marius Fabre, who became the new title holder. Marius Fabre said this at that time:

Bizot's victory surprised the draughts players from both countries. Not because they were not convinced about his extraordinary capacities; he is a born draughts player and he has a great routine, but he was known for his blundering and lack of temper. His victory in this tournament is perfectly deserved and - according to his achievements in this - completely legitimate.

Herman de Jongh let us know after the tournament that Bizot was a genius; he was theoretically well grounded and extremely experienced. But above all, Bizot was modest! That modesty was known before Bizot was world champion. Now this fact threatened to become proverbial! Hereafter is a curious example of his willingness to keep himself in the background, because during an interview with Herman de Jongh, the latest reported:

Some years ago, while on my way to Marseille where I was to play a quadrathlon with Dr. Molimard, Springer, and Bonnard, I came to Du Center in Paris. Bizot was also present among other leaders of the Damier Parisien draughts club. I suggested that he play a game, but he replied: "In about ten minutes Fabre will come, he is more worthy of an opponent to you."

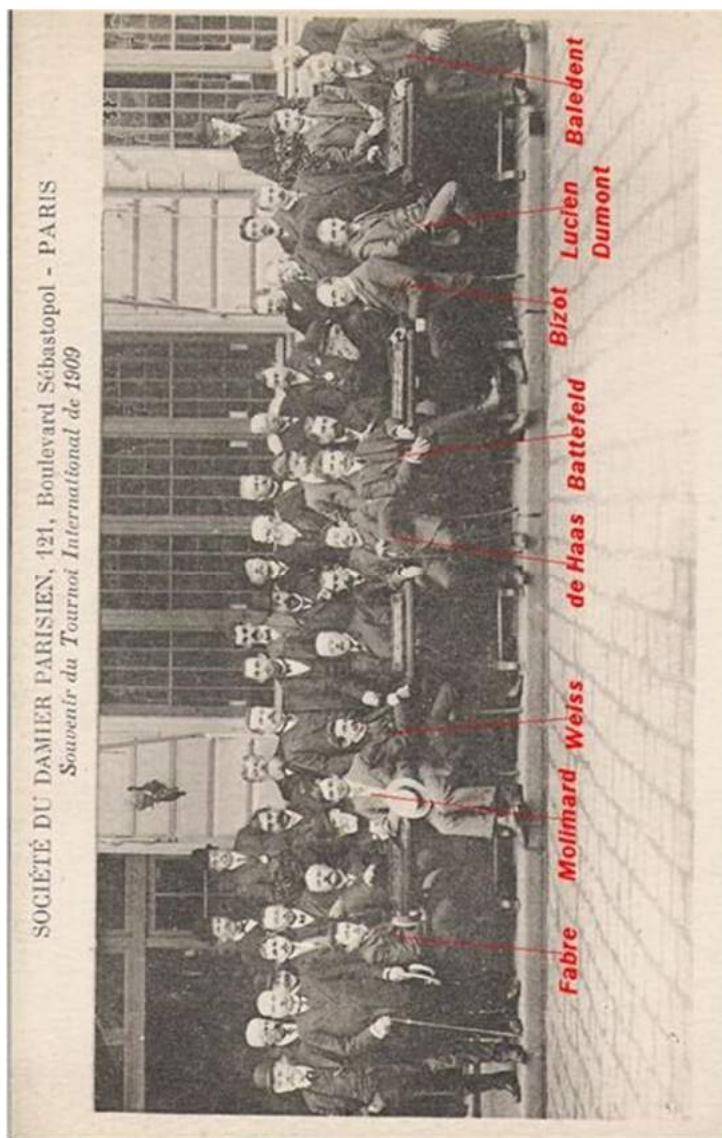
"This tournament was important because more grandmasters were united here than had ever been the case since 1912. It just seemed impossible to have all the renowned participate in one tournament."



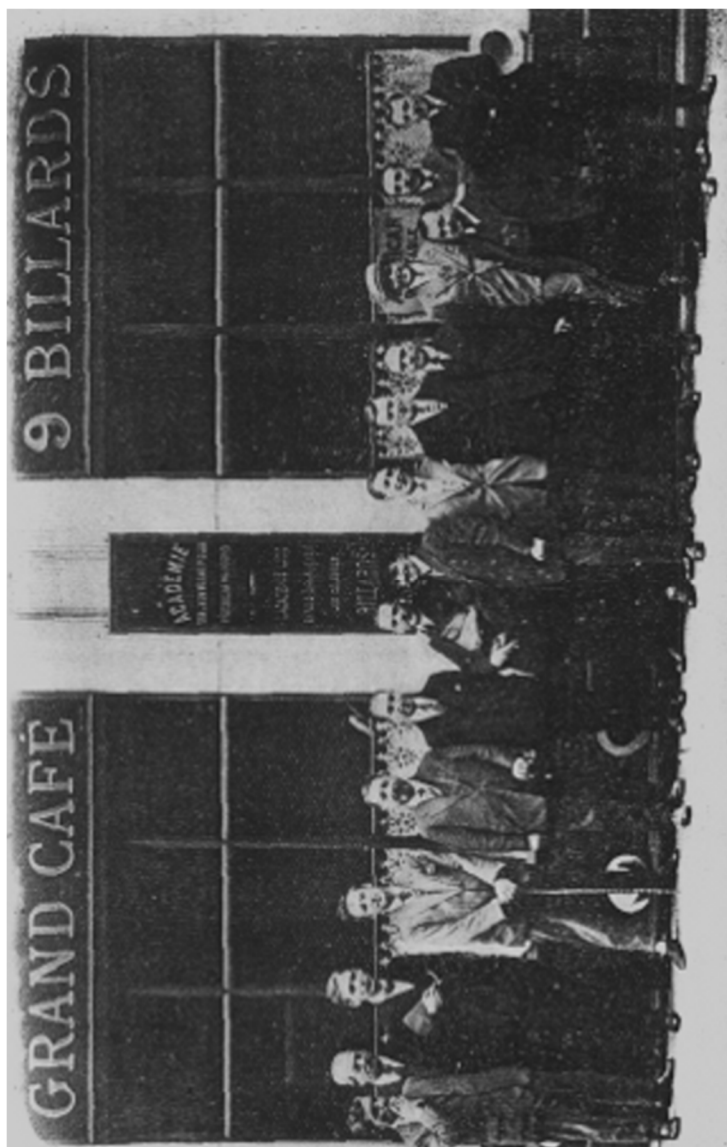
Championship France 1942
Maurice Husson - Pierre Ghestem
and Stanislas Bizot – Abel Verse
(Photo by courtesy of Dr. Diego Rodríguez)



Championship France 1942
Pierre Ghestem – Stanislas Bizot
(Photo by courtesy of Dr. Diego Rodríguez)

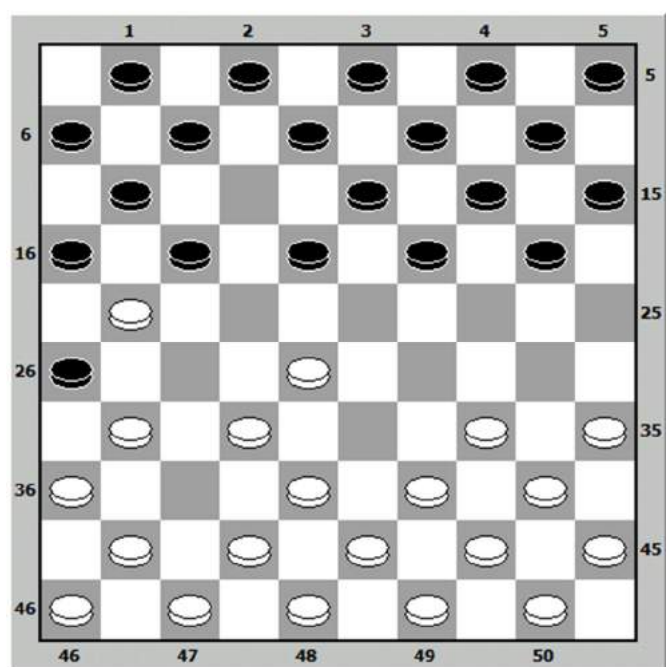


Stanislas Bizot participating in an international tournament, 1909



Participants in the World Championship, 1925
Bizot, fifth from the right

15.1 Bizot's Shot



1. 33-28 17-21

2. 31-27 12-17

3. 37-31 21-26

4. 27-21?

26x37!!

5. 21x23 11-17

6. 42x31 17-22

7. 28x17 19x26

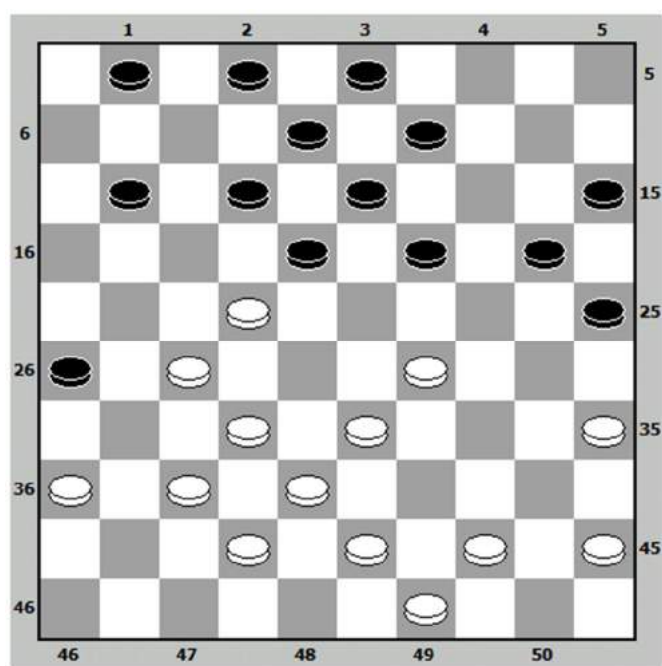
15.2 Sacrifice, the forcing move, and the shot to king

Gaston Beudin – Stanislas Bizot

0-2 03-03-1910

The Championship of Paris

Bizot could go to king with a simple sacrifice and forcing move.



25.39-33 26-31! 26.37x26 12-17!
 27.32-28 19-23 28.28x19 17x37
 29.27-22 13x42 30.22x 4 42-48

The game notation follows:

1. 31-27	17-21	2. 33-28	19-23
3. 28x19	14x23	4. 34-29	23x34
5. 39x30	11-17	6. 44-39	21-26
7. 27-21	16x27	8. 32x21	20-25
9. 50-44	25x34	10. 40x29	15-20
11. 38-33	20-25	12. 42-38	10-15
13. 37-32	26-31	14. 36x27	17x26
15. 41-36	5-10	16. 32-28	10-14
17. 47-41	14-20	18. 28-22	6-11
19. 48-42	12-17	20. 41-37	17x28
21. 33x22	9-14	22. 46-41	14-19
23. 37-32	4- 9	24. 41-37	7-12
25. 39-33	26-31	26. 37x26	12-17
27. 32-28	19-23	28. 28x19	17x37
29. 27-22	13x42	30. 22x 4	42-48
31. 4-22	1- 6	32. 44-39	48x34
33. 35-30	37-42	34. 30x39	

16 1926 Marius Fabre

Marius Fabre (1890-1945) was a French draughts player who showed an exceptional disposition for the game since the age of 15. He practiced the game during three years under the brilliant direction of the brilliant Marseille champion Louis Raphaël. He participated in his first masters tournament in Marseille in 1908 in the company of Molimard who also started in the masters tournament.



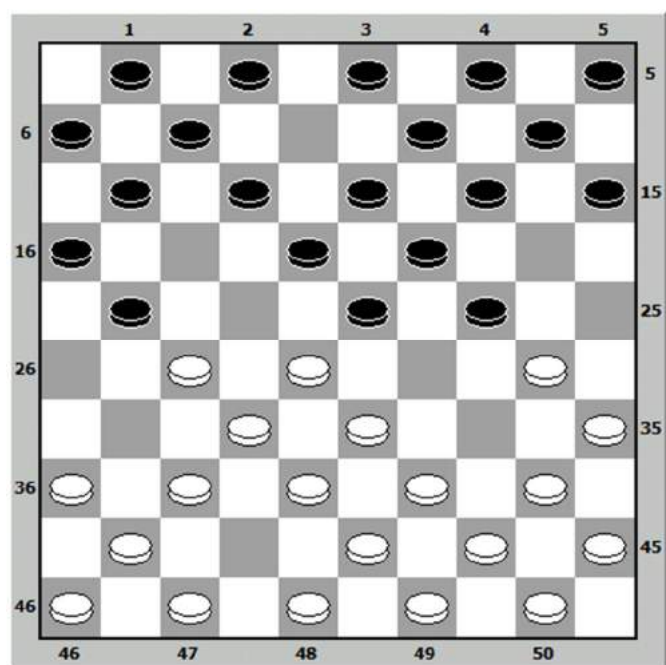
Marius Fabre

He was a triple world champion in 1926, 1931, and 1932. Before that he gained the 6th place in the world championship of 1912 and was the champion of France in 1921. He was a triple vice world champion: in 1925 (against Stanislas Bizot), in 1928 (against Ben Springer), and in 1933 (against Maurice Raichenbach, 9-11). In 1926 he won the world title for the first time by beating his countryman Stanislas Bizot in Paris in a match with a score of 12-8. He lost the title in 1928 to the Dutchman Ben Springer and occupied the 4th place. He won the title back in 1931 during a tournament in Paris.

He defended his title in 1932 by beating Maurice Raichenbach in a match with the score of 11-9. He played another match against Raichenbach in 1933, but then lost the title with 9-11. The draughts world knows a shot known as Fabre's shot named after Marius Fabre and finally we know his Fabre variant.

16.1 Fabre's Shot I

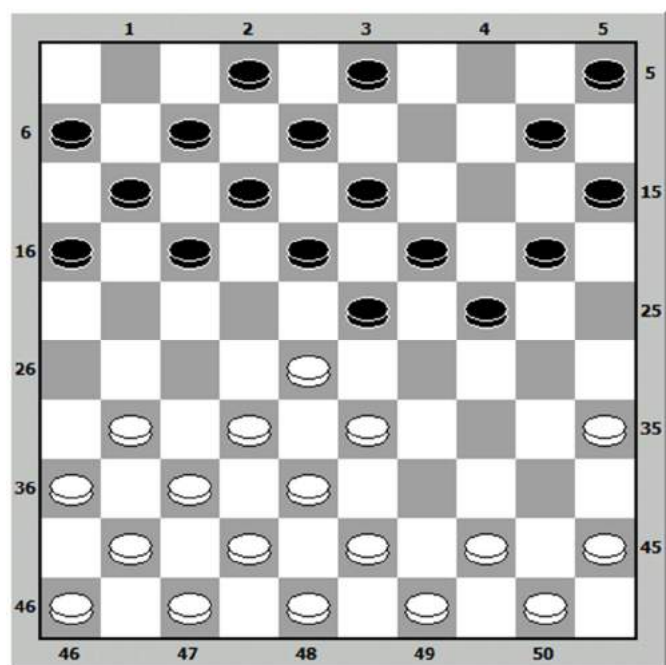
Apparently, Marius Fabre was the creator of a shot that was called after him¹⁰.



1. 31-27 19-23
2. 33-28 13-19
3. 34-30 8-13
4. 38-33 17-21
5. 42-38 20-24
6. 27-22 18x27
7. 33-29 24x31
8. 30-24 27x38
9. 43x32 19x30
10. 28x37 14-20
11. 35x24 20x29

¹⁰<https://www.jeudedames-rhonealpes.fr/Le-coup-Fabre>

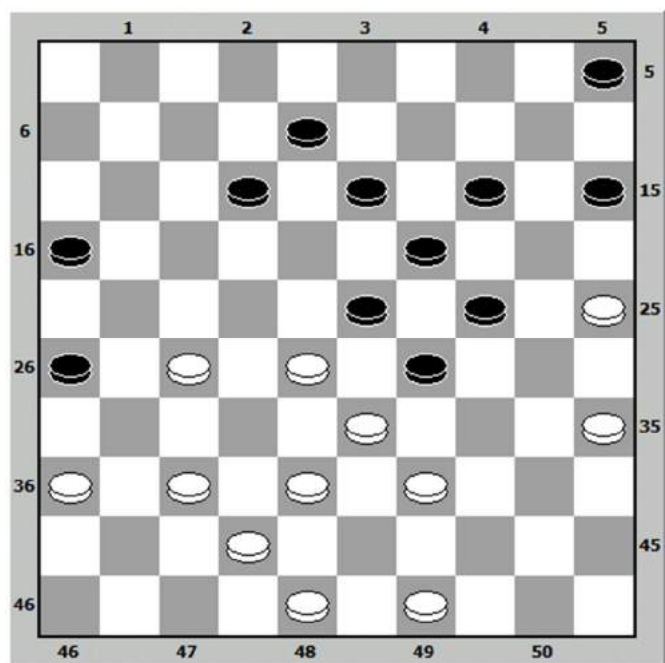
16.2 Fabre's shot II



- 1.33-28 18-23
- 2.34-30 12-18
- 3.30-25 7-12
- 4.40-34 1-7
- 5.34-30 20-24
- 6.39-33 14-20
- 7.25x14 9x20
- 8.30-25 4-9?
- 9.25x14 9x20
- 10.35-30 24x35
- 11.33-29 23x34
- 12.28-22 17x28
- 13.32x25 10-14
- 14.44-40 35x44
- 15.50x30 15-20
- 16.45-40 13-19
- 17.40-35

16.3 Two forcing moves

Marius Fabre played two forcing moves and a shot to gain a man in a game against Stanislas Bizot.



34.32-28 18-23 !
 35.37-32 26-31 36.27-22 12-18
 37.36x27 16-21 38.27x16 18x27
 39.32x21 23x34 40.42-38 8-12

The game notation follows:

1.33-28	18-23	2.39-33	12-18
3.44-39	7-12	4.31-27	17-21
5.37-31	21-26	6.50-44	26x37
7.42x31	2- 7	8.41-37	12-17
9.47-42	7-12	10.46-41	20-24
11.34-30	14-20	12.27-22	18x27
13.31x22	10-14	14.40-34	1- 7
15.30-25	24-29	16.33x24	20x40
17.45x34	17-21	18.39-33	21-26
19.36-31	12-17	20.44-39	7-12
21.41-36	12-18	22.31-27	14-20
23.25x14	9x20	24.34-30	20-24
25.30-25	17-21	26.39-34	11-17
27.22x11	6x17	28.43-39	17-22
29.28x17	21x12	30.34-30	23-29
31.25-20	4- 9	32.30-25	9-14
33.20x 9	3x14	34.32-28	18-23
35.37-32	26-31	36.27-22	12-18
37.36x27	16-21	38.27x16	18x27
39.32x21	23x34	40.42-38	8-12
41.16-11	12-17	42.11x22	14-20
43.25x23	29x16	44.38-32	5-10
45.32-27	24-30	46.35x24	34-40
47.33-28	40-45	48.48-43	10-14
49.28-23	45-50	50.24-19	13x24
51.23-18	50-17	52.43-39	17x50
53.18-12	24-30	54.12- 8	30-34
55. 8- 3	50-39		



Marius Fabre playing a simultaneous in Amsterdam, 1920



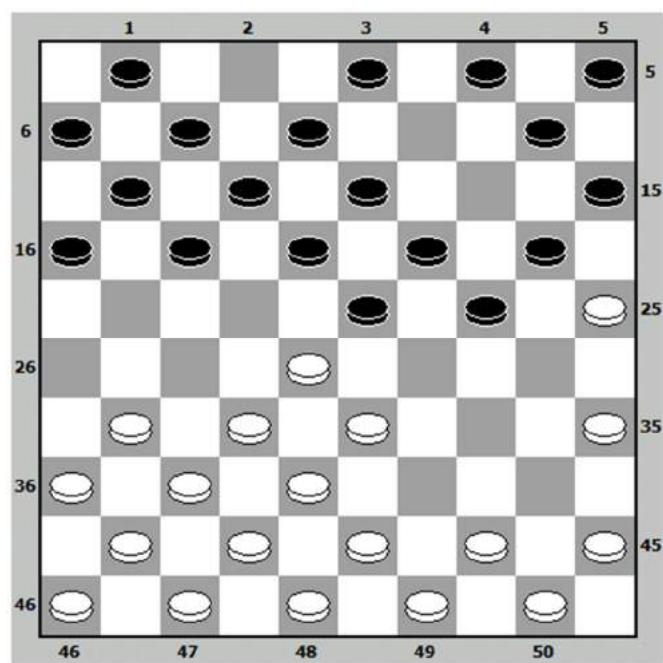
**Quadrathlon in Amsterdam, 1920
L. Prijs against H. Koperberg.**



**Quadrathlon in Amsterdam, 1920
Marius Fabre against J. Swart**

16.4 Fabre's finesse

Fabre's finesse appeared in a game between Marius Fabre and Frédéric Ricou (1893-1971).



Marius Fabre – Frédéric Ricou

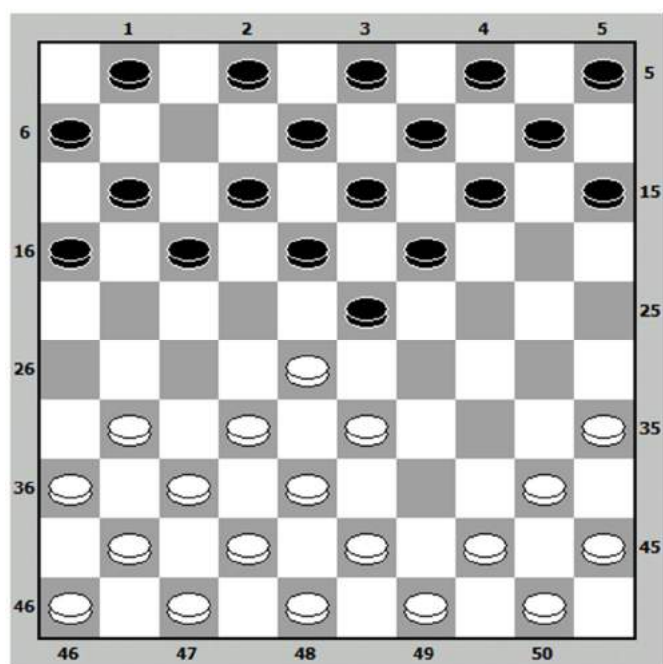
The Championship of France, 03-12-1921

1. 33-28 18-23 2. 34-30 20-24 3. 40-34 12-18
 4. 30-25 7-12 5. 34-30 2-7 6. 39-33 14-20
 7. 25x14 9x20 8. 30-25 4-9 9. 25x14 9x20
 10. 35-30 24x35 11. 33-29 23x34 12. 28-22 18x27
 13. 31x22 17x28 14. 32x25 2-0

16.5 The Dutch opening 33-28

16.5.1 Fabre's variant

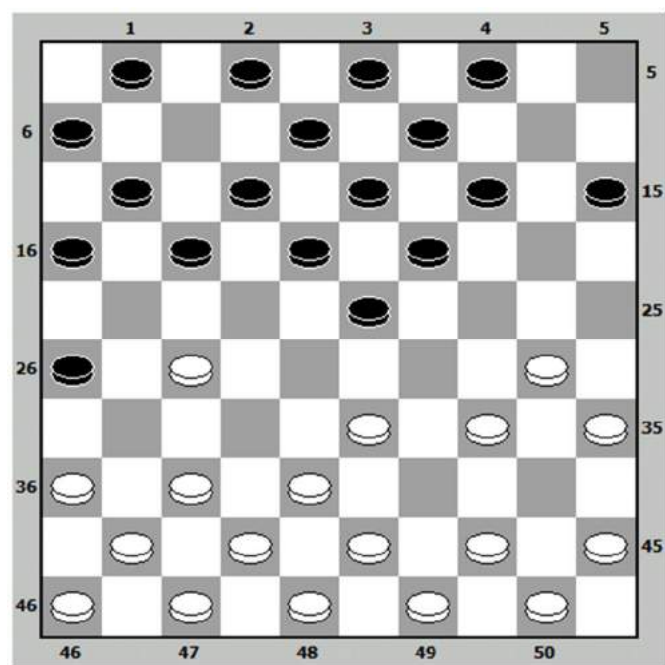
This variant is also known as the Fabre backward move.



1.33-28 18-23 2.35-30 20-25 3.39-33 12-18
4.40-35 7-12 5.34-29 25x34 6.29x40

16.6 Fabre's formation

When the men occupy the positions on squares 30, 34, 35, and an empty square on 40, we have the Fabre formation.



1. 34-30 17-21 2. 30-25 21-26 3. 32-28 19-23 4. 28x19
 14x23 5. 25x14 10x19 6. 31-27 5-10
 7. 35-30 10-14 8. 40-35 11-17 9. 39-34 7-11

17 1928 Ben Springer



Benedictus Springer

Benedictus Springer (1897-1960) was a Dutch draughts player. His father introduced him to the draughts game At the age of 11, and little Benedict began to independently study the books of Jack de Haas and go to one of the Amsterdam draughts clubs. At the age of 16 Springer won the title of champion of this club. Ben's childhood friend was Herman de Jongh, later a famous grandmaster. Springer and De Jongh together devoted a lot of time to analytical work.

In 1915 Springer's first analyses appeared in *Het Damspel*. In 1917 Springer finished fourth in the Amsterdam championship, and the following year he won the title of city champion. At the end of 1918 Springer won a master tournament in Amsterdam and received the title of master. In 1919 Springer took the 4th place in the Dutch championship, and in 1920 he shared the 3-5 places in this championship. At the end of 1920 ex-world champion Isidor Weiss visited Holland. On this occasion a tournament of two rounds was organized with the participation of Weiss and three players from the Netherlands: the champion of the country in 1920 L. Preiss, Arnold Damme, and Benedict Springer. Springer finished second with 6 points after Weiss who had 9 points, having drawn both games with Weiss. After that Springer played a three-game match with Weiss, which also ended in a draw with a score of 3-3. Each player won a game and one game ended in a draw. Weiss highly appreciated the young master's game. By this time Springer had graduated from a higher educational institution and faced choosing a path in life. The father insisted that his son should do business following his example, but Benedictus decided to choose the path of a professional game of draughts.



**The Championship of the Netherlands, 1920
Ben Springer on the right**

In 1921 Springer published a collection of draughts studies and analyses in three volumes with De Jongh. The price of each volume was 150 guilders, a very high amount in those days. At the same time Springer's mother died, and he decided to move to France famous for its players, "to fight the lion in his den". In the next two years Springer took the 2nd place in the qualifying tournament of the French Championship and won various matches. In December 1922 - January 1923 Springer took the first place in the tournament in Amsterdam (Grand Prix of Holland) ahead of many leading Dutch masters, including the champion of the Netherlands Johan Vos, and immediately after the tournament in January 1923 Springer won a match against the French champion Marius Fabre with 11-7. In July of the same year Springer's match against Herman de Jongh ended in a draw (10-10). No official titles were played in these competitions, but when Springer made a trip to Montreal in October 1923, there was an unusual match organized by the newspapers La Patrie and La Presse for the title of world champion between him as the European champion and the American champion in Canadian draughts, the American master William Beaurégard.



Source gallica.bnf.fr / Bibliothèque nationale de France

Ben Springer

The match consisted of ten games, five of which were played on a 144-square board according to the rules of Canadian draughts, and five on a 100-square board according to the rules of international draughts. The 100-square part of the match ended in a draw (5-5), and in the Canadian part Beaurégard won (8-2). European draughts federations did not recognize the championship status of the match, and on the American continent they began to count down the competitions for the world championship in Canadian draughts. In May 1924 an attempt was made to host the World Championship in International Draughts in Marseille. The tournament gathered only six participants, of which only Isidor Weiss and Benedict Springer were considered recognized contenders for the world champion-

ship. Springer won the tournament and was declared European champion by the organizers. (It was decided to lower the status of the tournament.) But this title, of course, was not recognized by the draughts federations. Springer was considered one of the main favourites for the 1925 World Cup in Paris to which he was invited but was never able to take part in. Springer confirmed the validity of his claims with another victory in a friendly match over another world champion - Marius Fabre. A relative failure (the 4th place) ended a four-round match-tournament in Paris in 1927 for Springer, in which four more outstanding draughts players met (S. Bizot, I. Weiss, M. Fabre, and H. de Jongh). In April 1928 Springer shared the first place with Bonnard in the tournament in Marseille ahead of Fabre. Springer's full triumph ended the 1928 World Cup in Amsterdam. Without suffering a single defeat he took the 1st place in the tournament and was proclaimed the fifth world champion. The division of the second place at the 1928 World Cup between representatives of France and the Netherlands led to a dispute over which country had the right to nominate a candidate for the match with the world champion. No agreement was reached, and as a result the next world championship in Paris in 1931 was held without the Dutch. In the Netherlands, where Springer returned in 1931, the results of the French world championship were not recognized and Springer continued to be considered the world champion.



Springer the world champion in 1928



From left to right: W.C.J. Polman, W. Rustenburg, J.H. Vos, J.F. Kuijter, H. de Jongh, B. Springer, M. Bonnard, Dr. A. Molimard, M. Fabre, Stan. Bizot, André Belard, I. Weiss
Participants World Championship Draughts, 1928

Participants in the World Championship of 1928

The impression that Springer's playing and style had made on the French at that time and lived on at that time was shown by the fact that the French said of him for many years to be "Le joueur le plus complet" (The most complete player).

After the 1920s one realized in Europe that on the other side of the ocean a grandmaster was developing in the Canadian game on 144 squares. His name was Willy Beaurégard. Ben Springer whose playing strength was on the rise travelled to Canada in 1923, but was defeated in Montreal both on the 100- and 144-square board.

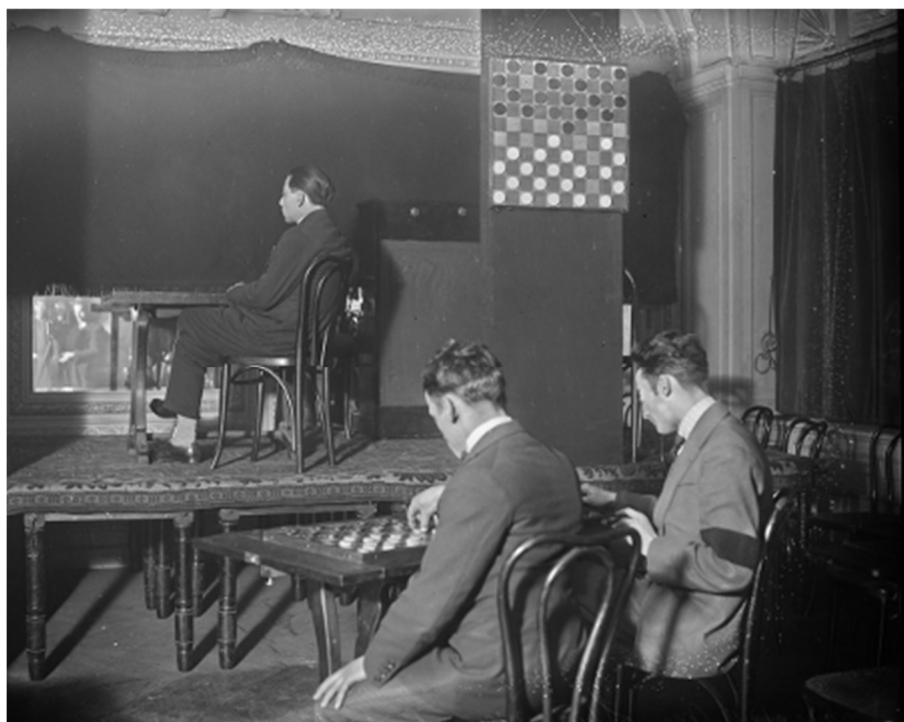
An interesting period began when Springer appeared to develop more and more into a very strong player; the game became more scientific and took on a completely different style. All this resulted in Springer winning the world championship in Amsterdam in 1928, in which the old Weiss finished in the eleventh place, Bizot became seventh, and Fabre occupied a joint 4th to 6th place. From that moment Springer was the undisputed and strongest player at the time and for several years people did not even know who should compete with him.

Springer was one of the first blindfolded draughts players of the 10x10 board. When asked what he actually saw when he didn't really see anything, he replied: "I can always clearly picture the entire board with all the pieces". This requires such an effort that on my first attempt after 45 minutes I saw everything spinning. Only through systematic will training can anything be achieved. Springer played two simultaneous as a blindfolded player in 1926. At his first blind ceremony in France he was treated very suspiciously. The most extensive precautions were taken. The mirrors were removed from the game room and no word was allowed to be spoken during the game. Apparently, it was feared in all gullibility that they would fall victim to a code between Springer and several helpers. Springer felt like a suspect in front of a ruthless crowd of judges.



Springer playing blindfold draughts

He even had to take off his lorgnette, not so much for the logical reason that he did not need it playing blind, but rather out of fear that he might have somehow managed to solve the problem of seeing from afar. People everywhere feared tricks and lies for the very last thing they seemed to want to assume was playing a game of draughts without looking at the board. Springer later succeeded in playing 3 games blind.



Springer playing blind



Ben Springer playing simultaneous games in Wormer

Wormer

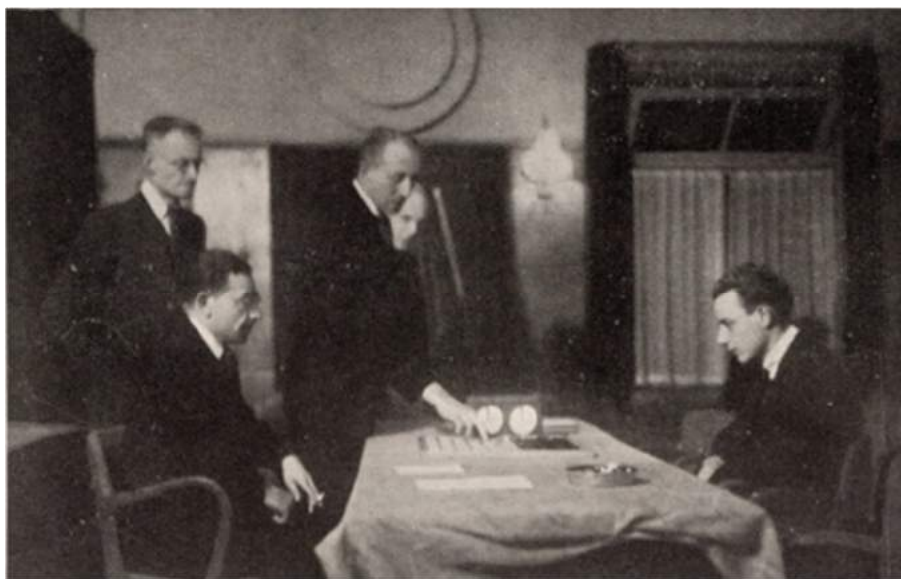
Draughts competitions were held in café Landzicht in Wormer (Holland). Only 29 of the 50 boards were occupied. The world champion Ben Springer from The Hague supervised the tournament. Mr. Springer was also invited to the Draughts club of Krommeniedijk on March 6. He would give a simultaneous playing there in M. Rol's cafe. The entry fee was f. 0.25. See the newspaper De Zaanlander from 8 March 1933.

By 1934 the draughts federations of France and Holland had agreed that the world title should be determined by a match between the world champion Maurice Reichenbach who was recognized in France and the champion of the Netherlands Reinier Cornelis Keller. For the sake of overcoming the split Benedict Springer had to give up the title of world champion in favour of the winner of this match. However, Springer was seriously offended and moved away from the draughts game for several years. In 1936 Springer happily returned to the battle for the world title. By agreement between the French and Dutch draughts federations, the champion of the Netherlands (and in 1936 it was Rainier Keller) had the right to challenge the world champion to a match. In agreement with the Dutch Draughts Federation (KNDB) Keller agreed to exercise his right to challenge the match between him and the winner of the match between Springer and the Belgian champion Leon Vaessen.



Maurice Raichenbach vs. Benedictus Springer 28 May 1937
Photo: FMJD

Two Candidates' matches were played, each of ten games. Springer consecutively won the match against Vaessen (17-3) in 1936 and against Keller (11-9) in 1937, hence won the right to a match against the world champion Maurice Reichenbach. The match between the two champions took place from May 28 to July 5, 1937 and was played in 25 (record number!) games. The match was held in different cities, and its participants covered many kilometers along the roads of Holland. The rivals were worthy of each other, but Reichenbach won in a tough fight (26-24). During World War II Springer had to leave Holland occupied by the Germans. In the fall of 1945 when he returned to his homeland he lost the match to young Piet Roozenburg with a score of 9-11. The outcome of the tense duel was decided only in the last game won by Roozenburg. In the last years of his life Springer, due to a severe form of hypertension, rarely participated in competitions, but often attended them, was involved in organizing them, and analyzed a lot and willingly. Of the last Springer competitions it is worth highlighting his tie for the fifth place at the 1956 international tournament in Moscow and the first place at the 1960 international tournament in Ijmuiden, where Springer was ahead of Baba Sy. Springer died in the same year in Paris, where he came to watch the draughts championship of the French capital.



Benedictus Springer vs. Piet Roozenburg, 1945

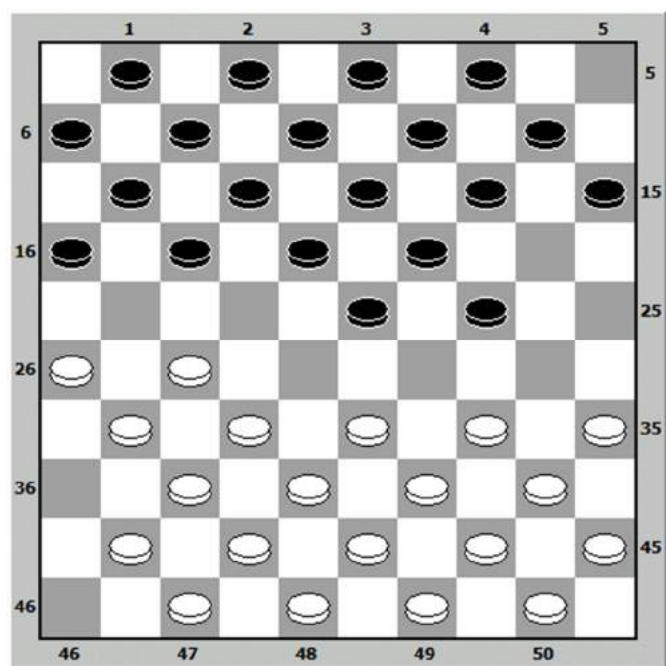


Benedictus Springer reading a book

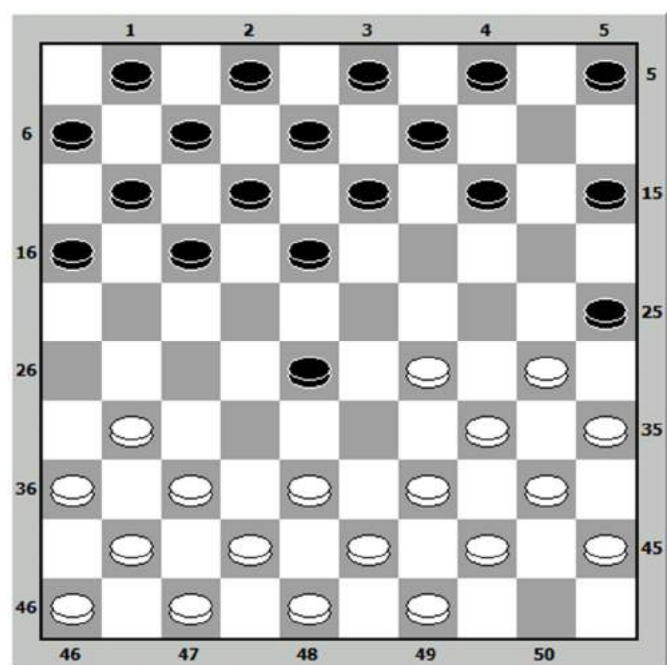
17.1 Springer's opening

There is an opening in the game of draughts named after Springer, achieved after the following moves:

1. 31-26 19-23
2. 36-31 14-19
3. 41-36 10-14
4. 46-41 20-24
5. 31-27 5-10
6. 36-31



17.2 Springer's counter attack



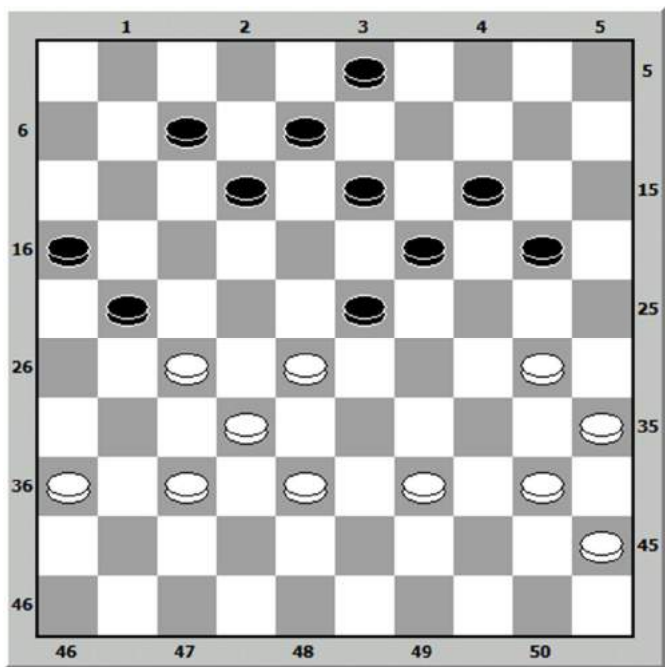
Piet Roozenburg – Ben Springer
Match, 08-10-1945

1. 33-29 19-23 2. 35-30 20-25 3. 40-35 14-19
4. 44-40 10-14 5. 50-44 23-28 6. 32x23 19x28

17.3 Springer's shot (1)

There is a type of shot known as Springer's shot. This shot came into existence when the Frenchman Molimard fell into Springer's trap with his move 18-23 and then Springer executed a sensitive and devastating stroke. Molimard had to resign shortly thereafter.

- 33.43-39 18-23?
- 34.30-24 20x29
- 35.39-33 3- 9
- 36.33x24 19x30
- 37.28x10 30-34
- 38.40x29 9-14
- 39.10x19 13x22
- 40.35-30 22-27



Springer's shot

The game notation follows:

Alfred Molimard - Ben Springer

0-2 23-10-1928

World Championship

1.33-28	18-23	2.39-33	12-18
3.31-27	17-21	4.44-39	7-12
5.37-31	21-26	6.49-44	26x37
7.42x31	20-24	8.34-30	14-20
9.30-25	2- 7	10.25x14	9x20
11.47-42	4- 9	12.41-37	10-14
13.39-34	12-17	14.44-39	7-12
15.46-41	1- 7	16.34-29	23x34
17.39x30	20-25	18.28-23	19x39
19.30x10	15x 4	20.43x34	5-10
21.50-44	10-14	22.44-39	4-10
23.48-43	10-15	24.31-26	17-21
25.26x17	11x31	26.36x27	6-11
27.38-33	11-17	28.42-38	17-21
29.33-28	14-19	30.41-36	9-14
31.34-30	25x34	32.39x30	15-20
33.43-39	18-23	34.30-24	20x29
35.39-33	3- 9	36.33x24	19x30
37.28x10	30-34	38.40x29	9-14
39.10x19	13x22	40.35-30	22-27
41.32-28	27-31	42.36x27	21x23
43.30-25	23-28	44.25-20	28-32
45.20-14	32-37	46.14-10	37-41
47.10- 4	41-47	48.45-40	47-36
49. 4-10	12-18	50.40-35	36-47
51.35-30	18-22		

17.4 Springer's shot and king shot

In a free game between Jac. Huisman (white) and K.H. Hofland (black) in 1947 the white prepared a trap with his move 27-22. The black fell into the trap with 18-23 and the white executed Springer's shot and thereafter a devastating counterstroke:

34.41-36 18x27

35.32x21 23x41

36.21-17 11x22

37.42-37 41x32

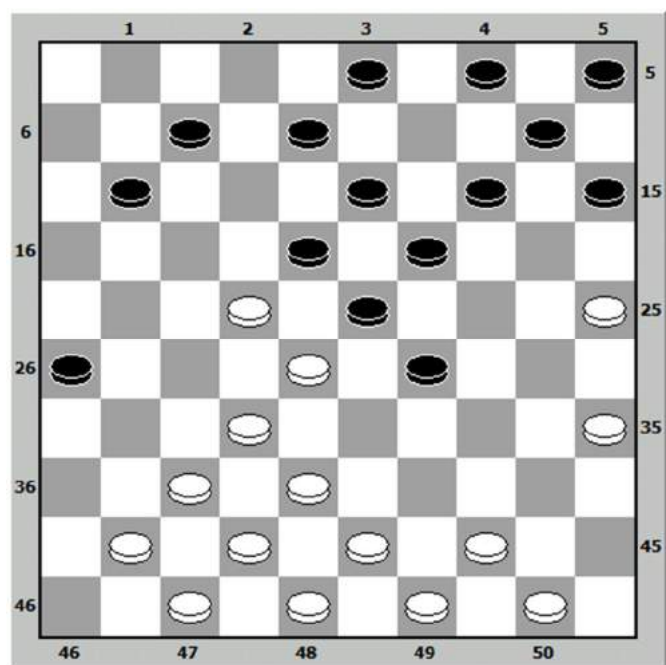
38.38x20 15x24

39.25-20 24x15

40.36-31 26x37

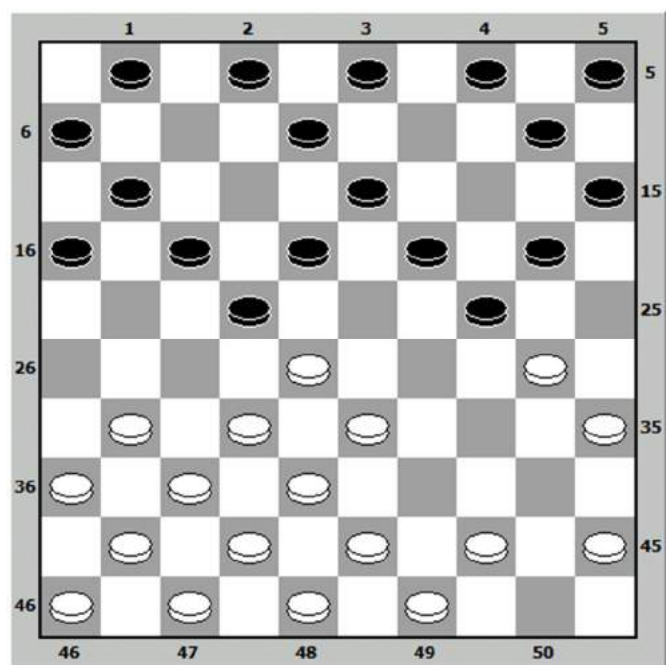
41.48-42 37x39

42.44x11



17.5 Springer's shot (2)

There is another shot that bears the name of Springer. Springer executed this shot in his game against Maurice Raichenbach. In the following position Raichenbach (black) planned to win a man, but Springer's trap was perfect - it won a piece and thereafter the game.



- 10. 39x30 24-29
- 11. 33x24 22x33
- 12. 38x29 20-25
- 13. 29-23 18x20
- 14. 31-27 25x34
- 15. 27-22 17x28
- 16. 32x25

The game notation follows:

Ben Springer - Maurice Raichenbach

2-0 29-05-1937

World champion

1.33-28	18-23	2.39-33	12-18
3.44-39	7-12	4.50-44	20-24
5.34-30	18-22	6.30-25	12-18
7.40-34	14-20	8.25x14	9x20
9.34-29	23x34	10.39x30	24-29
11.33x24	22x33	12.38x29	20-25
13.29-23	18x20	14.31-27	25x34
15.27-22	17x28	16.32x25	10-14
17.44-39	15-20	18.39x30	13-19
19.42-38	1- 7	20.37-32	7-12
21.41-37	8-13	22.38-33	20-24
23.32-28	12-18	24.43-39	4- 9
25.39-34	5-10	26.34-29	2- 8
27.29x20	19-23	28.28x19	13x15
29.37-32	15-20	30.46-41	20-24
31.30x19	14x23	32.41-37	11-17
33.47-41	6-11	34.45-40	9-14
35.32-28	23x32	36.37x28	18-23
37.28x19	14x23	38.40-34	23-28
39.33x22	17x28	40.25-20	10-14
41.20x 9	3x14	42.34-29	14-20
43.41-37	16-21	44.48-42	11-17
45.42-38	21-27	46.35-30	17-22
47.38-33	28x39	48.30-25	20-24
49.29x20	22-28	50.20-14	28-33
51.14-10	33-38	52.10- 4	27-32
53.37x28	38-42	54. 4-31	42-48
55.31-26	8-13	56.28-23	39-43
57.49x38	48-34	58.26-31	

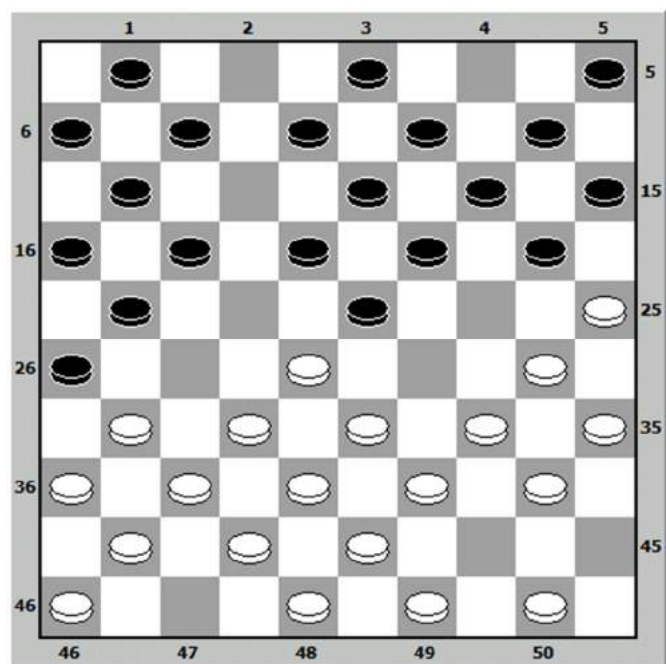
17.6 The forcing move and shot

Ben Springer – Stanislas Bizot

2-0 31-10-1921

The Championship of France

Bizot's latest move 12-17 was very bad and after his forcing move 30-24 Springer would always gain a man or wins by a brilliant shot.



12.30-24 19x30

13.35x24 20x29 14.33x24 14-19

15.31-27 19x30 16.28x19 13x24

17.37-31 26x28 18.38-33 21x32

19.33x 4

The game notation follows:

1.33-28	18-23	2.34-30	17-21
3.30-25	21-26	4.40-34	11-17
5.45-40	7-11	6.38-33	13-18
7.42-38	9-13	8.47-42	4- 9
9.34-30	17-21	10.40-34	2- 7
11.44-40	12-17	12.30-24	19x30
13.35x24	20x29	14.33x24	14-19
15.31-27	19x30	16.28x19	13x24
17.37-31	26x28	18.38-33	21x32
19.33x 4	8-13	20. 4x20	15x24
21.40-35	7-12	22.50-44	12-18
23.34-29	24x33	24.35x24	10-14
25.39x28	16-21	26.44-39	21-27
27.39-33	1- 7	28.43-38	17-22
29.28x17	11x22	30.41-37	6-11
31.33-29	11-17	32.38-33	7-11
33.42-38	3- 9	34.48-43	9-13
35.38-32	27x38	36.43x32	14-19
37.32-28	19x30	38.25x34	13-19
39.34-30	5-10	40.29-24	10-14
41.24x13	18x 9	42.30-24	9-13
43.28-23	22-27	44.33-28	27-32
45.36-31	32x41	46.46x37	11-16
47.31-27	17-21	48.27-22	21-26
49.49-43	16-21	50.23-18	

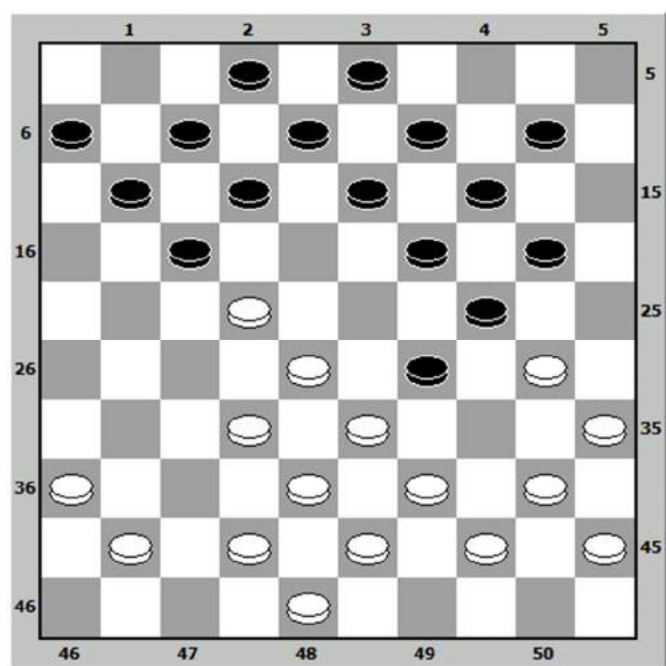
17.7 The forcing move and gaining a man

Springer played two strong forcing moves with king-treat so that Raichenbach would be obliged to sacrifice a man which resulted in losing the game.

Maurice Raichenbach – Ben Springer

0-2 05-07-1937

The worldchampionship of draughts



23.46-41 23-29 !!

24.41-37 20-25 !!

25.22-18 12x23

26.37-31 25x34

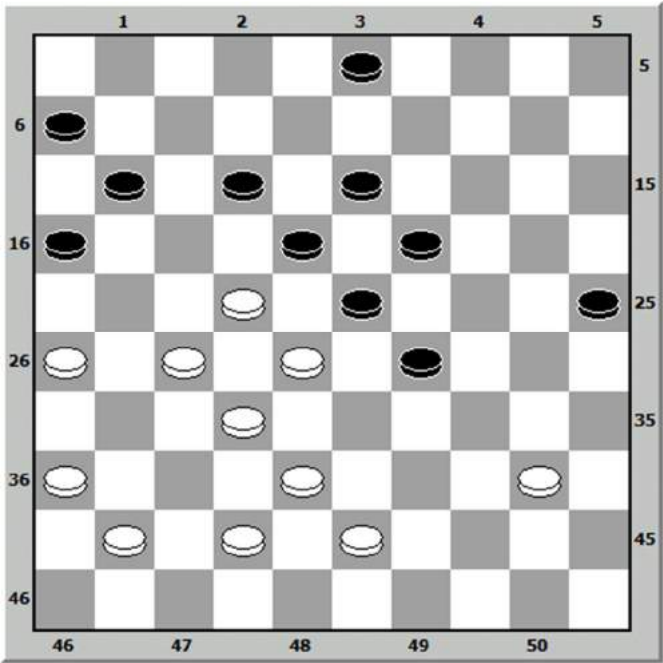
27.39x30 7-12

The game notation follows:

1.34-29	17-22	2.40-34	11-17
3.45-40	7-11	4.50-45	1- 7
5.31-26	20-25	6.37-31	19-23
7.31-27	22x31	8.26x37	14-19
9.33-28	15-20	10.39-33	20-24
11.29x20	25x14	12.44-39	16-21
13.36-31	21-26	14.41-36	14-20
15.31-27	10-14	16.49-44	5-10
17.37-31	26x37	18.42x31	10-15
19.47-42	4-10	20.27-22	18x27
21.31x22	20-24	22.34-30	15-20
23.46-41	23-29	24.41-37	20-25
25.22-18	12x23	26.37-31	25x34
27.39x30	7-12	28.43-39	12-18
29.30-25	11-16	30.31-27	17-21
31.42-37	21-26	32.35-30	24x35
33.33x24	19x30	34.25x34	2- 7
35.28x19	14x23	36.39-33	7-11
37.33-28	8-12	38.28x17	11x33

17.8 The forcing move and shot

Springer played three games in a match against Weiss in 1920. The match ended in 3-3. There are no known notations of these three games. Fortunately, I found a position of one of the games played between them. In this position the famous shot player Weiss with the white colour stated after the game that Springer could have won the game with 25-30, threatening 30-35 so that 40-35 would be forced. However, then Springer could have played a nice shot with a win.



- 1... 25-30
- 2.40-35 11-17
- 3.35x33 19-24
- 4.28x8 17x46
- 5.8x17 46x11

18 (1928) Herman de Jongh



Herman de Jongh (1898-1985) was a Dutch draughts player, the national and international grandmaster (1962), world vice-champion (1928), champion of Holland (1924), and champion of France (1938) in international draughts. De Jongh's childhood friend was the future world draughts champion Benedict Springer.

Herman de Jongh¹¹

Together they devoted a lot of time to analytical work, the result of which was a joint collection of draughts studies and analyses published in three great volumes in 1921. The price of each volume was 150 guilders, which in those days was a very high amount. De Jongh began to compete in the championship of the Netherlands since the beginning of the 20s. He gained the 8th place in 1920 and the 3rd place in 1922.

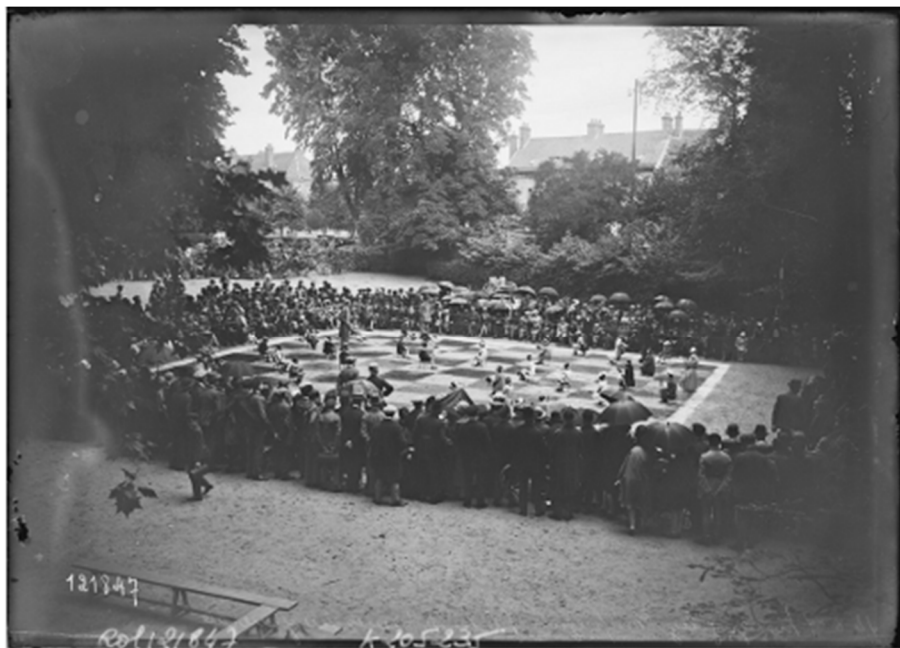


In 1923 de Jongh became the champion of Amsterdam and drew a match against Springer. In 1924 De Jongh became the Dutch champion with 16 points from 11 games. These successes allowed him to participate in the 1925 World Championship, where he shared the 4th and 5th place with Jan Hendrik Vos.

Right: Herman de Jongh World championship 1925

¹¹Revue Marcel Bonnard "Le jeu de dames", 1936, N° 31

In the late 1920s de Jongh permanently moved to France where he earned his living as a journalist and took part in French competitions. In the 1927 Paris Championship he ranked second to Springer, but ahead of former world champion Stanislas Bizot.



Source gallica.bnf.fr / Bibliothèque nationale de France

Margny-lès-Compiègne, 14-7-1927
Herman de Jongh and Marius Fabre
<http://catalogue.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/cb456467999>



Margny-lès-Compiègne, 14-7-1927
Herman de Jongh and Marius Fabre
<http://catalogue.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/cb456467999>



Margny-lès-Compiègne, 14-7-1927
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Source gallica.bnf.fr / Bibliothèque nationale de France

Margny-lès-Compiègne, 14-7-1927
Herman de Jongh and Marius Fabre
<http://catalogue.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/cb456467999>

In the 1928 World Championship de Jongh shared the 2nd and 3rd place with Alfred Molimard (26 points in 22 games).



**From left to right: Herman de Jongh, Benedictus Springer, Marcel Bonnard, Dr. Alfred Molimard, Marius Fabre
The world championship 1928**

The next few years turned out to be associated with a number of negotiations and conflicts between the Dutch and French federations over the format of the future structure of the world championship. After Benedictus Springer's title of world champion in 1928 the draughts world was witness of only problems between France and the Netherlands. Immediately after winning the title Springer was challenged by Marius Fabre. Logically the Dutch draughts federation resolutely rejected the challenge and stated that a match for the world title could only take place in the following year. The question was whether Fabre was the first player qualified for a title match. According to the regulations this place was destined for the second place, but as we know, two players had finished in the second place - the Dutchman Herman de Jongh and the Frenchman Dr. Alfred Molimard. This fact was not taken into account by the French. The result was a deteriorated relationship between the two leading countries.

The Dutch draughts federation wanted to firstly see a match between Herman de Jongh and Dr. Alfred Molimard, but the French federation did not agree to that. The Dutch subsequently suggested that the French

organize a new World Cup tournament. However, the Wall Street stock market crash of 1929 plunged the Western world into a deep financial crisis and so it was not easy to organize a World Cup tournament for the long term due to devouring costs. The two largest draughts countries did not come to any solution. However, in the summer of 1931 several Dutch top players were unexpectedly invited to participate in a tournament for the world title in Paris. The Dutch draughts federation was not notified about this matter and immediately prohibited the participation. The tournament took place only with the French; two unknown Swiss players (Poiroux and Wouille) who finished in the last and penultimate place, and the Chinese King Li-Tchoan who lived in France. Marius Fabre won the tournament and was seen by the French as the new world champion of draughts; Springer was of course still always number 1 in the world for the Dutch!

There have been attempts to organize matches between de Jongh and Molimard, and Fabre and Raichenbach. De Jongh confirmed the validity of his claims in 1932 by winning short matches of 3 games against Marius Fabre (5-1) and against Maurice Reichenbach (5-3). With these results De Jongh proved to be among the best players in the world. However, he never managed to gain the title of world champion, although he in fact was a world champion in 1932 according to the French ideas. Hopefully the FMJD would give him this title one day.

Here we see a strange case, as would later be the case of Baba Sy in 1963.

Apparently in 1933 there was another match between Herman de Jongh and Maurice Raichenbach, but we do not know its date and how many games were played. It might have been a match of 4 games, but players stopped playing after 3 games. The match helped to expel De Jongh from the place of honour in the Damier Parisien (actually the disguised title of a champion of Paris). Be that as it may, finally in 1933 Maurice Raichenbach showed himself the strongest in the Damier Parisien draughts club and removed Herman de Jongh from the throne to the second place. De Jongh was the undefeated champion for a few years. From this moment it was De Jongh who was able to challenge the club champion Raichenbach.

In August 1933 the Dutch champion Raman had challenged Fabre to a match for the world title. As a result the match Raichenbach vs. De Jongh

was canceled as the latter withdrew. Raman withdrew due to disagreements between the federations of France and the Netherlands. Instead a match between Fabre and Raichenbach came about for the world championship. Raichenbach won it with 11-9.

18.1 Match De Jongh – Raichenbach 4-4

In August 1935 there was a match¹² between Herman de Jongh and Maurice Raichenbach, which ended at 4-4.

Nº	Players	1	2	3	4	Points
01	Herman de Jongh	1	1	1	1	4
02	Maurice Raichenbach	1	1	1	1	4

18.2 Match De Jongh – Raichenbach 3-5

Immediately afterwards there was another match and this one was won by Maurice Raichenbach¹³ with 5-3.

Nº	Players	1	2	3	4	Points
01	Herman de Jongh	0	1	1	1	3
02	Maurice Raichenbach	2	1	1	1	5

In 1938 de Jongh won the French championship, thus becoming the first and so far the only Dutchman to be the French draughts champion. In a similar championship in 1939 de Jongh, in terms of the number of points scored, shared the 2nd to 4th places with Bizot and Pierre Gestem and received the second prize thanks to a positive score in meetings with Gestem. During the war he fled to the South of France. He later came to the Netherlands Antilles, first as an administrative officer of the navy and later as the editor of a Curaçao newspaper.

¹²Leidsche Courant, 11 September 1935, pp. 9/11
Utrechtsch Nieuwsblad, 11 September 1935, pg. 7

¹³Leidsche Courant, 11 de septiembre de 1935, págs.. 9/11.
Utrechtsch Nieuwsblad, 11 de septiembre de 1935, pág. 7.



Herman de Jongh – Adrien Champin
The Championship of France, 1938
 Photo by courtesy of Dr. Diego Rodríguez, France

When he returned to the Netherlands after the war, he came back to the draughts world in Amsterdam. However, the game was no longer the same. So many variants and formations had been added in the game that his poor brain could no longer process it. He still participated in a few tournaments because it was hard to give up something that he loved to do, but De Jongh understood that he had to make the way for the young. He continued working as a journalist and took part in the Dutch championships in 1950 and 1951. Then de Jongh stopped actively participating in competitions and continued to engage in journalism.

He was president of the Dutch Correspondence Club (NCC) for ten years to play draughts by mail. He was also co-founder of the Damas society which aimed to propagate the game of draughts in the world. De Jongh was also founder of the press association of draughts editors and the latter led to notations of games from all over the world being collected. He took part in the organization of draughts competitions, in particular in the 70s, the

famous Sugar Tournaments, and the Sugar Problem Contests. In 1962 the World Draughts Federation awarded de Jongh the title of International Grandmaster. The fruit of many years of work was the monumental draughts monograph "Coup Royale" published by de Jongh in 1980. That was really his life work.

18.3 De Jongh the man

The story is well known, illustrating his proverbial absentmindedness. World champion Ben Springer once accompanied him in Marseille, when De Jongh had to post a letter after a draughts evening. They talked about draughts, of course.

18.3.1 The letterbox

Looking for a letterbox, the first letterbox was full. "I remember another one," said Springer, and they walked on talking. The second one was also full, as were the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth. "How many letters have people written today", Herman de Jongh finally remarked. It turned out that Springer had played a joke on him, taking him around the same block to the first letterbox again and again.

18.3.2 The African draughts player

Now a few practical unknown stories. One evening in 1928 a friend took De Jongh to a very chic café in Paris where black professional dancers played cards and draughts at night after their performances. There they played for amounts of around fifty francs, a lot of money at that time. A very elegantly dressed Negro challenged Herman de Jongh to a game of draughts. De Jongh thought it his duty to warn him: "I play quite strongly, you know?". "Don't worry", replied the man. Herman insisted: "I have just finished second on the world ranking list". "It doesn't matter, I like to play against good players", said the black gentleman. The pieces were already on the board and the gentlemen had already shook hands when the negro said:

"Excusez-moi un moment" and walked towards the toilet. He never came back. The next evening Herman and his friend went to that café again. "And yes," said De Jongh, "my black gentleman also came in, no doubt about it. I asked him for an explanation of his departure. He looked at me with wide eyes in surprise. 'You must be mistaken', he said 'That gentleman from last night ... that was not me... c'était un autre monsieur noir!' And he hurried away again, towards the toilet."

18.3.3 Weiss, the money player

A lot was played for money and because players like De Jongh could of course hardly be beaten, they always had to give their opponents something. The least was a quarter of a man, that is to say, four games had to be played, one of them by the grandmasters with one less man. With less strong opponents the maître had to give more: a third piece, a half, or a whole. Even weaker people received two or three men. The question was playing. So great players like De Jongh, Springer, and, for example, world champion Weiss always had to fight seriously for their money. Weiss was a real moneygrabber. When Herman de Jongh wanted to practise with him shortly before a tournament, he proposed the following financial arrangement to Weiss. With a win Weiss would get twenty francs per game, with a draw fifteen, and with a loss ten. After all, De Jongh had to learn from it and that would cost Weiss his valuable time. Herman de Jongh: "I won over him four times in no time and had to pay him forty francs. Then I suddenly understood Weiss. He had of course thought: 'if I want to win against Herman, I will be busy for at least four hours and earn twenty francs. In the same time it is much easier for me to lose four times and that brings me twice as much'.

18.3.4 Gin

The war came and Herman de Jongh put his turtle with a head of fresh lettuce in the Bois de Boulogne and left for Curaçao. There was little draughts due to lack of opponents. He did learn to drink a lot of gin and after a few years did it so well that he did it every night until he slept. Coincidence put him off drinking again. The tanker that brought him back to Amsterdam in 1946 had been drained and had not a drop of liquor on board. He involuntarily drifted across the ocean for six weeks and soberly

reported to the old draughts club, the Verenigd Amsterdams Damgenootschap (United Amsterdam Draughts Association), VAD.

De Jongh managed to weave a Raphael's shot into his position, which Verse walked into innocently. When De Jongh gave away his first man to continue with the shot, Verse did not capture the man. Instead he jumped from his chair, so violently that the chair fell over. That caused quite a lot of consternation in the moody tournament hall. Verse did not care, straightened the chair and sat down again with the head between the hands and the thumbs in his ears. He sat like that for fifteen minutes. He of course had the shot directly visualized, but now calculated all its finer points, including the end game. When he came to the conclusion that the game was lost for him, he stood up - now very quietly, shook De Jongh's hand, and went away. He left De Jongh with a board full of pieces. It was his way of giving up. For the convenience of the audience which had understood none of the scene, De Jongh showed the shot and its consequences to the public. The audience applauded with enthusiasm and admiration. Verse stood at the back and applauded along.



**Herman de Jongh and Ben Springer (3rd and 2nd from the right)
The world championship 1956**



**From left to right: Ben Springer's wife, Springer, and De Jongh
The orld championship 1956**



**De Jongh, in the foreground, watching Baba Sy, 1963
(The second Brinta Tournament)**



**Wim de Jong against Harm Wiersma
Championship of the Netherlands, 18 March 1967
Public: Reinier Cees Keller and Herman de Jongh**

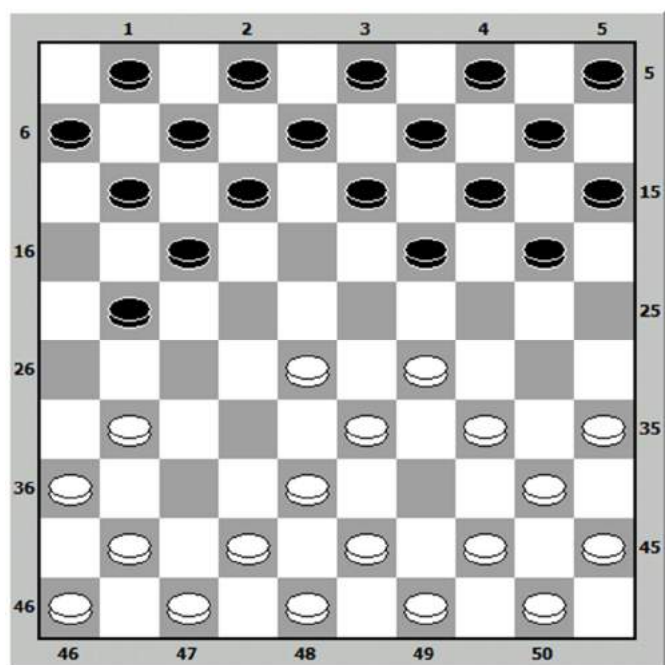


**Visser, Reinier Cees Keller, Philip de Schaap, Herman de Jongh,
Fokkink – Tournement Suiker, 1969**



Herman de Jongh and Philip de Schaap
The tournement Suiker - 1969

18.4 De Jongh's shot



1. 32-28 18-23
2. 33-29 23x32
3. 37x28 16-21
4. 39-33? 21-27
5. 31x22 19-23
6. 29x18 12x32
7. 38x27 17x30
8. 35x24 20x29

Once the game of draughts grips you,
it will never let you go

(Herman de Jongh)

19 1933 Maurice Raichenbach



Maurice Raichenbach

Maurice Raichenbach (born in Polonskoye near Warsaw, Poland on May 12, 1915, died in Hauts-de-Seine, France on March 1, 1998) was a Polish-born French draughts champion. He was the youngest of the six children of the bookbinder Samuel Raichenbach. His childhood was spent around Warsaw, but when he was a child his mother died and he and his father moved to France in 1923, settling in Paris. All members of the family, including 8-year-old Maurice, were forced to work to cover the expenses.

After school Maurice would go to a wholesale warehouse owned by Paul Greitzer where he would clean and display merchandise. Like all children in Paris, Maurice liked to play soccer. On Saturdays the children met in a cafe to plan the game for the next day. Draughts players congregated in the same café. Watching the game, 10-year-old Maurice quickly learned the rules and soon began to beat everyone he knew in the Jewish Quartier de la Bastille. One day Greitzer asked him what he would do apart from playing soccer and Maurice proudly replied: "Play draughts." Paul Greitzer was amazed and immediately invited the boy to play a few games. The young Maurice already saw himself winning the games, but it was not the case. Paul beat him even with fewer pawns. The boy was totally bummed - he didn't know that Paul Greitzer was one of the strongest players in Paris. "I guess I don't know how to play at all," he said, "and I will never play again." "What are you talking about?!", Paul exclaimed. "You are an excellent player!" and I'll teach you to play even better. In this way Paul Greitzer became the coach to 12-year-old Maurice. Apparently Greitzer was not only a good player, but also a brilliant teacher. He recognized and developed

Raichenbach's extraordinary talent. In 1929 Greitzer and the 14-year-old Raichenbach became members of the Damier de la Seine draughts club. In the space of a year young Raichenbach defeated all the players in the club's second and first class. Already at the age of 15 he participated in the supreme class of the club, and in 1931 he became the champion of the club. At 16 he made his first tour of France and managed to win all the provincial masters. Already at this age he obtained excellent results as a simultaneous player and soon proved to be Springer and Fabre's counterpart in this activity. He soon joined the prestigious club Damier Paris.



Maurice Raichenbach and Marius Fabre, 1933
Photo: FMJD

We don't have his games from 1930, but we do have a prediction that turned out to be true. It is not bad to reiterate what the President of the Damier de la Seine and secretary of the French Federation of Draughts [M. Coulbeaux] said on April 23, 1930 after a meeting of the 10-player team from Paris and the Haarlem draughts club:

"We want to conclude our speech of praise with a word of respect for Mr. P.G. van Engelen, who was unlucky enough to have been placed in front of Mr. Bizot, the greatest champion of Paris 1930 and in front of fiery little Raichenbach (15.5 years), whose ability, combined with innate science, predicts a future Weiss."

This prediction was therefore true in all respects. Haarlem City Councillor P.G. van Engelen was defeated by the young Raichenbach of only 15.5 years within a half an hour! Something incredible in those years if we take into account that Van Engelen himself had already been famous at the age of 16 for having beaten many renowned players and always played at the top of the team. On the other hand he was one of the youngest presidents of the draughts club in 1930/1931 and a very good provincial politician.

19.1 World championship 1931

In 1931 Raichenbach participated in the world championship and was classified in 4/5 place after Marius Fabre, Stanislas Bizot, and Isidore Weiss. But he had won over all three players, and only a few losses to lower classified players prevented him from being the world champion. However, everyone agreed that Maurice was the main contender for the title. This world championship was not declared an official tournament by the Dutch, albeit the French and Swiss had a different opinion. Some of Raichenbach's games from this championship have been preserved.

At the age of 16 he made his first draughts tour of France and managed to win over all the provincial teachers. Already at this age he obtained excellent results as a simultaneous player and soon proved to be Springer and Fabre's counterpart in this activity. He soon joined the prestigious club Damier Paris. He was the world champion between 1933 and 1938. The French are generally fond of titles. They could not bear the fact that the world championship title was in Dutch hands. Several French players listed their titles under the name on their business cards. For example, Marius Fabre had a business card in 1931 that read "Champion du monde et de France le jeu de dames" (World and French champion of draughts). They would therefore not spare themselves from doing everything in their power to continue the tournament for the world championship in

September. The main thing was that a tournament would be played where the world title would be at stake and return to France, according to the words of Ben Springer in those years.

Other countries, including the Netherlands and Belgium, did not participate in this tournament. The Dutch considered Benedictus Springer to be the world champion and Marius Fabre and Maurice Raichenbach to be the French world champions, since there was no participation by other nations. To ease tensions Springer gladly relinquished his title in 1933 and stopped competing while continuing to contribute his analyses and commentaries to the newspapers. Raichenbach played his first game against Isidore Weiss. No one expected what happened. The young Raichenbach played a classic game and in the middle of it he placed one of his pieces too far forward. Weiss took advantage of the situation and surrounded the advanced man, conquering him shortly afterwards. However, Raichenbach defended himself in such a masterful way that Weiss had to return his won man and after an interesting ending the game ended in a draw.

In the penultimate round Raichenbach beat Fabre with the white, which was a sensation in the championship. The fact that despite this type of play Fabre lost against the 16-year-old Pole is proof once again that Maurice Raichenbach was a true genius on the universal 100-square board. Due to the boycott of the Dutch Federation of Draughts, both Benedictus Springer and Herman de Jongh could not play in this world championship and logically this tournament lost some of its shine. Without too much fighting the French “stole” the world title from the Dutch. The title was justly won by Marius Fabre. Fabre really was the first in the standings from the first round. Only in the penultimate round did he have a moment of trouble.

The young Polish master Maurice Raichenbach did a feat by giving Fabre a painful defeat. He was then the only one who managed to win over the great Fabre. The last round was thus played with extreme tension and Fabre was able to win the tournament with the smallest difference of one point over Stanislas Bizot. With the exception of his game against Raichenbach, Grandmaster Fabre had no problems in his games. Bizot got the second place, but he had to fight much more than Fabre. This player also lost to 16-year-old Raichenbach. Isidore Weiss, the world champion between 1892

and 1912, had recovered from his poor result at the world championship in Amsterdam in 1928. With only two points behind Fabre and one point behind Bizot, he was honoured with the third prize. After a bad start the 64-year-old former champion made a splendid recovery. In the struggle between routine and youth Weiss won many times, and with irresistible momentum overcame all difficulties. Weiss was still the firework player of 40 years ago and players had to take him seriously. Raichenbach's game impressed everyone. He had emigrated from Poland to France and his family had settled in Paris. About a year later he began to develop his talent for draughts and players discovered more than one special talent in him. Due to his games with the grandmasters his game quickly reached a higher level. His natural talent consisted of knowing how to advance many, many plays and a rare ability to combine. In general, the players saw the future world champion in him. Be that as it may, the fact is that lack of routine of playing games was the cause of Raichenbach sometimes unnecessarily losing points to certain players. Then the French Federation of Draughts was studying the possibility of a world championship match between Benedictus Springer and Marius Fabre. Something positive at this time when the Dutch did not want to recognize Fabre's title and the French no longer wanted to recognize Springer's world title.

19.2 Match Raichenbach – Fabre 4-4

In January 1932 Raichenbach played 4 games against Fabre, which ended at 4-4. Raichenbach won one game, lost one, and drew two. According to the *Algemeen Handelsblad* newspaper

19.3 Match Raichenbach – Weiss 11-7

Maurice Raichenbach won in the third week of April 1932 a 10-game match against Isidore Weiss with 11-7, as the tenth game was no longer played. Raichenbach won 3 times, lost one game, and had 5 draws.

19.4 Match Raichenbach – Fabre 9-11

Then 17-year-old Maurice Raichenbach challenged the 41-year-old veteran Marius Fabre from Marseille for the title of world champion. The match took place between May 4 and 8, 1932. Raichenbach started well by winning game four, but eventually Fabre was stronger and won the match 11-9. It is interesting to see Mr. Coulbeaux in the photo, the man who saw a new Weiss in Raichenbach early.



From left to right: Marius Fabre, world champion; M. Roussin, member of the Damier de la Seine club; M. Coulbeaux, President of the Damier de la Seine Club; M. Carbonnet, Member of the Damier de la Seine Club; Maurice Raichenbach, champion of the Damier de la Seine club.

19.5 Match Raichenbach – De Jongh 3-5

A match of 4 games between Herman de Jongh and Maurice Raichenbach in October 1932 finished in De Jongh's favour with 5-3. In August 1933 Maurice Raichenbach challenged Herman de Jongh for a 10-game match, but the match was never played.

19.6 Match Raichenbach – Weiss 13-7

Apparently, there was also a ten-game match between Maurice Raichenbach and Isidore Weiss at this time. As Weiss did not like to play in front of the public, the match was played in a secret place. Raichenbach won the match 13-7. He won 4 games, had 5 tables, and lost 1 game.

19.7 Match Raichenbach – Fabre 11-9

As this year the match between Marius Fabre and the Dutch champion Freek Raman could not be organized, Raichenbach had the opportunity in 1933 to challenge the world champion Marius Fabre again. The match was held between November 11 and 17, 1933 at Café le Dreher on the Place de Châtelet in Paris. This time young Raichebach had more luck and it was his turn to win the match with the smallest difference of 11-9.

19.8 Match Raichenbach – De Jongh 5-1

Apparently in 1933 there was another match between Herman de Jongh and Maurice Raichenbach which the latter won with 5-1, but we do not know the date and how many games were played. It might have been a match of 4 games, but players stopped playing after 3 games.

The match helped to expel De Jongh from the place of honour in the Damier Parisien (actually the disguised title of the champion of Paris). Be that as it may, finally in 1933 Maurice Raichenbach showed himself the strongest of the Damier Parisien draughts club and removed Herman de Jongh from the throne to the second place. De Jongh was the undefeated champion for a few years. From this moment it was De Jongh who was able to challenge the club's champion Raichenbach.

In August 1933 the champion of the Netherlands Raman had challenged Fabre to a match for the world title. As a result the match Raichenbach against De Jongh was canceled, as the latter withdrew. Raman withdrew due to disagreements between the federations of France and the Netherlands. Instead a match between Fabre and Raichenbach came about for the world championship. Raichenbach won it with 11-9.

The world title that Raichenbach achieved in 1933 was never recognized by the Nederlandse Dambond (Dutch Federation of Draughts) and still without the letter of Real). Whatever the reasons on the part of the organizations, Raichenbach at the age of eighteen gained the title of the World Championship of draughts defeating 42-year-old Marius Fabre. In this way he had become the youngest world champion in history. With this exceptional achievement of the world title of the game of draughts Raichenbach was naturalized as a French citizen (November 1934). Hence he was sometimes referred to as "the Mozart of the draughts board".

19.9 Match Raichenbach – De Jongh 4-4

Meanwhile in late 1934 Raichenbach had played 4 matches against Herman de Jongh. Raichenbach lost the first 4-game match at 5-3 in 1932 and won the second match played in 1933 with 5-1. Thereafter there was a match in April and May 1934 that ended in 4-4. After this date Raichenbach also won the fourth match in 1934, but the exact figure is unknown.

19.10 Match Raichenbach – Keller 13-7

In October 1934 a match between Maurice Raichenbach and Reinier Cees Keller was played in Holland. Raichenbach won it with 13-7. This 10-game match also happily ended the conflict between the federation of France and the Netherlands. Now each country had designated a player to fight for the world title in draughts. This ended a conflict that had lasted six long years.



Match Raichenbach – Keller, 1934

On Wednesday October 24, 1934 Raichenbach played a simultaneous in Haarlem against the players and guests of the Haarlem draughts club at the Brinkmann café-restaurant in the city of Haarlem. Of the 40 games Raichenbach won 32, drew 7, and lost only 1 - against W. van Daalen of the Haarlem draughts club. Raichenbach started at eight in the evening and finished 5 hours later. Against the custom of opening the game with the white, Raichenbach played with the black men.

19.11 Match Raichenbach–De Jongh 4-4

In August 1935 there was a match between Herman de Jongh and Maurice Raichenbach, which ended at 4-4.

N°	Players	1	2	3	4	Points
01	Herman de Jongh	1	1	1	1	4
02	Maurice Raichenbach	1	1	1	1	4

Immediately afterwards there was another match and this one was won by Maurice Raichenbach with 5-3.

N°	Players	1	2	3	4	Points
01	Herman de Jongh	0	1	1	1	3
02	Maurice Raichenbach	2	1	1	1	5

The year 1935 is known as a period of little draughts activity by the world champion. It is not that young Raichenbach did not want to play, but a planned match in Paris between Marius Fabre and Maurice Raichenbach could not be held in September, as doctors recommended a three-month break for the French champion Fabre in September. Then the French Federation of draughts tried to hold a match in Paris between Dr. Alfred Molimard and Raichenbach at the end of September or in October, for which it requested permission from the International Federation of Draughts. Dr. Molimard finally did not want to play and then the French Federation thought of Herman de Jongh who lived in France. At the end of October an authorization from the Dutch Draughts Federation was expected for a ten-game match between November 25 and December 1 between Herman de Jongh and Maurice Raichenbach for the world title. However, the Dutch Federation did not authorize this match, since they thought of the Dutch champion Jan Hendrik Vos first. This is why Raichenbach played few games in 1935.

19.12 Match Raichenbach – Vos 25-15

Between January 1 and 25, 1936, Jan Hendrik Vos from Holland and Maurice Raichenbach from France played a 20-game World Championship match. Raichenbach won games 1, 6, 10, 12, 13, and the rest of the games ended in a draw. In this way Raichenbach won the match with 25-15.



The world chess champion, Dr. Max. Euwe makes the first move in the first game between Maurice Raichenbach and Jan Hendrik Vos, on January 1, 1936 -Photo: FMJD



Homage to Raichenbach, 1936. Photo: FMJD

19.13 **Match Raichenbach–Vaessen 13-7**



Leon Vaessen

The world championship match between Leon Vaessen and Maurice Raichenbach was played in the upper rooms of the Damier Parisien, the Paris draughts club, between March 30 and April 4, 1936. Raichenbach won the match with the result of 13-7. Where Keller and Vos failed to beat Raichenbach the Belgian Vaessen was able to beat Raichenbach twice.



**Maurice Raichenbach in 1937 during a reception in Amsterdam with
Dr. Max Euwe, the world chess champion
Photo: FMJD**

The mother of all battles continues to be the match between Raichenbach and Springer in 1937. The very young Maurice Raichenbach was now considered unbeatable. Several Dutch players tried to steal the world title through their matches, but Raichenbach still did not lose the title. Then the Dutch Federation managed to get Benedict Springer, the 1928 world champion, to declare himself willing to play a match against Raichenbach. It was a very exciting match. Springer got points ahead of Raichenbach and managed to stagger him, having to accept four defeats against his custom. Finally Raichenbach managed to win the match with the minimal difference of 26-24.



Ben Springer and Maurice Raichenbach, 1937
Maurice Raichenbach against Benedictus Springer, 29 May 1936
Photo: Fred Roedolph

This match was truly a traveling circus through the Netherlands, as the venue changed for almost every round. The interest of the population was so great that the newspapers also had great articles about this event and the organizers seized the opportunity to found new draughts clubs in many parts of the country.



**Mayor de Monchy places the first move in the
opening match at the Pulchri Studio.
At the table left Raichenbach, right Springer, 28/5/1937
Photo: Polygoon – Haags Gemeente Archief**

19.14 Match Raichenbach – Keller 17-15

On September 19, 1938 Maurice Raichenbach was in Holland again. Between October 1 and 22 a 16-game match for the world title was held between the world champion Maurice Raichenbach (1915-1998) and his challenger Reinier Cornelis Keller which the former player won with 17-15.



Reinier Cees Keller and Maurice Raichenbach



**Prof. Ir. C.L. v.d. Bilt makes the first move of the 8th game
between Maurice Raichenbach and Reinier Cees Keller in
Scheveningen, 11.10.1938**

Photo: Polygoon – Haags Gemeente Archief

From late March until April 1, 1939 a match was played among eight draughts players at the Hotel Coomans in Rotterdam, which was surprisingly won by master Philip Ham.



Maurice Raichenbach during his Simultaneous meeting in draughtsclub Apeldoornsche Bosch,1939

Maurice's brilliant career in draughts was interrupted by the seriousness of World War II and the German invasion of France. At the beginning of the war Maurice fought as a soldier in the French army as a naturalized citizen, but after the capitulation of the French army he returned home. He became a smuggler. His Jewish nature was not known at this time and it is possible that it saved him from worse luck by the Nazis. During the occupation he lived off transporting goods from Paris to the south of the country which was free from the Germans, and vice versa. For that work he used false documents showing the name of Maurice Delor. He was discovered at a checkpoint, and was quickly landed in the Moulin city jail. Three months later he was transferred to the Paris prison La Santa run by

the Nazis. He was charged only with using forged documents. The blond Maurice did not look like a Jew. But his true identity could be discovered at any moment. Then it could not have escaped the fate of the 70,000 deported French Jews who died in the Nazi death camps. His two sisters and nephew did not escape from this fate. After three months of anguish in jail Maurice's business partner luckily managed to pay for his release and send him to Cannes.

Meanwhile despite the German occupation the national title of draughts was played in Paris. The new French champion Pierre Ghestem invited Raichenbach to return to Paris for a world championship match against him. As he understood that it was not very safe for a Jew to be in Paris, he offered to send him a pass signed by the Chief of the Gestapo. Maurice replied that he would not go even if Hitler himself had signed the document.

19.15 Match Raichenbach–Ghestem 6-14



Pierre Ghestem against Maurice Raichenbach

At the end of the war Raichenbach returned to Paris. The French Federation of draughts insisted on holding a match with Ghestem, threatening to erase his name as the world champion. But the post-war Raichenbach was no longer even the shadow of the Raichenbach before the war. Thus a match took place between May 27 and June 6, 1945. It was clear that Raichenbach had neither the time nor the strength to prepare for this match. And how could he focus on the game after his experiences? Raichenbach lost the match 14-6; he got only six draws.

19.16 Match Raichenbach–Roozenburg

After his defeat against Pierre Ghestem Raichenbach stopped participating in official draughts competitions. Only in 1950 did the Dutch master Philip Joost Ham (1908-1970) convince Raichenbach to travel to the Netherlands with the aim of a friendly match against the world champion Piet Roozenburg. The match was held at the Hilverse Damgenootschap club on 6, 7, and 8 May 1950. Raichenbach lost the first round due to a big mistake, but recovered and showed his brilliant game in the second and third round. The world champion managed with difficulties to tie in both games, thus winning the match with 4-2.



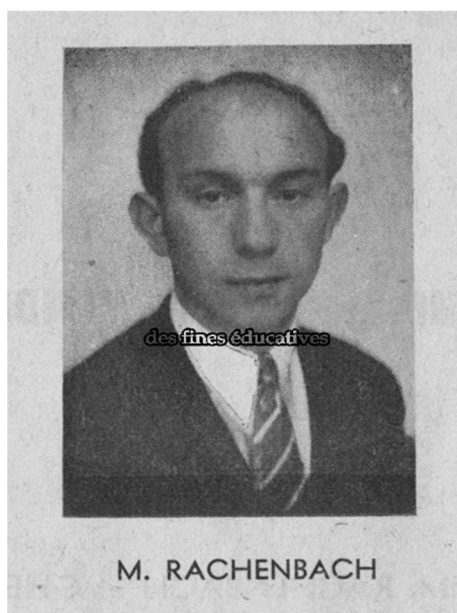
Maurice Raichenbach and Piet Roozenburg

Met een van zijn voorgangers op de wereldranglijst, de Fransman Raichenbach, bracht Roozenburg het vorig jaar een bezoek aan een dierenpark. Een jonge chimpansé demonstreerde bij die gelegenheid zijn goede opvoeding op het gebied van deze edele denksport.



The text reads:

"With one of his predecessors in the world rankings, the Frenchman Raichenbach, Piet Roozenburg paid a visit to a zoo last year. A young chimpanzee demonstrated on that occasion how well educated he was in this noble mental game."



Lovers of the game of draughts were ecstatic: Maurice Raichenbach, the "Mozart of the game of draughts", played draughts again. The French expected him to participate in the national championship; the Dutch awaited his participation in the 1952 world championship in Holland. But the enthusiastic hopes were in vain. In 1950 Maurice married and soon had a daughter. Now he had to support a family and the game of draughts could not give him sufficient means to live on. Raichenbach retired from professional play at the age of thirty-five although continued to play friendly games for years. Raichenbach put all his efforts and abilities into business and enjoyed no less success in business than in draughts.

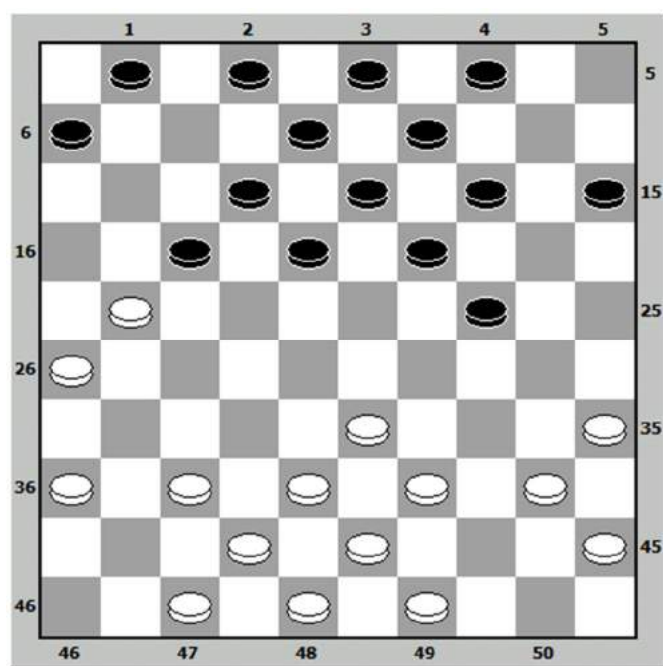
Of course, Maurice Raichenbach did very well at going into business while he still had time since playing draughts at a high level requires enormous effort with little financial reward. By applying the same talent to business Raichenbach achieved much more and came to have a large textile company and live comfortably.

His apparel company employed more than 2,000 people at one time. The company, under the name of Big Chief, had Peroche as its brand with an annual sale of 61 million French francs, and offered tailored clothing for

women, namely coats, coats, raincoats, capes, waxes, suits, dresses, skirts, pants, shorts, jackets, shirts, blouses, slips, shawls, and capes. In 1973 Koracorp Industries of San Francisco took an at least 30% stake in Big Chief. Without heirs for his company, Raichenbach wanted to sell it to the Americans to ensure a more peaceful life as a pensioner, but the French government did not allow the transfer to the American firm. In 1975 the firm still had 750 employees and the sales of 80 million French francs, but the business went from bad to worse since Maurice could not find a French buyer. It is difficult to clarify if there was finally a sale, but the Big Chief closed in 1984, that is, fourteen years before Raichenbach's death. Now as a wealthy businessman he continued working in the real estate sector until his death in 1998. He also enjoyed golden years in this sector, since the genius and creativity of doing business had developed him through the game of draughts. Maurice Buck Raichenbach died in Garches (Hauts-de-Seine) on March 1, 1998 at the age of 83. He was buried among his people in the Parisian cemetery Bagneux, twenty-third (23) division. His tombstone clearly reads "World Champion of the Game of Draughts".

19.17 Raichenbach variant I

The draughtsplayers have attributed to Raichenbach various variants. He liked the corner game and his move 27-21 -in this case to Jan Bom in 1938- we have seen in more than one game¹⁴.

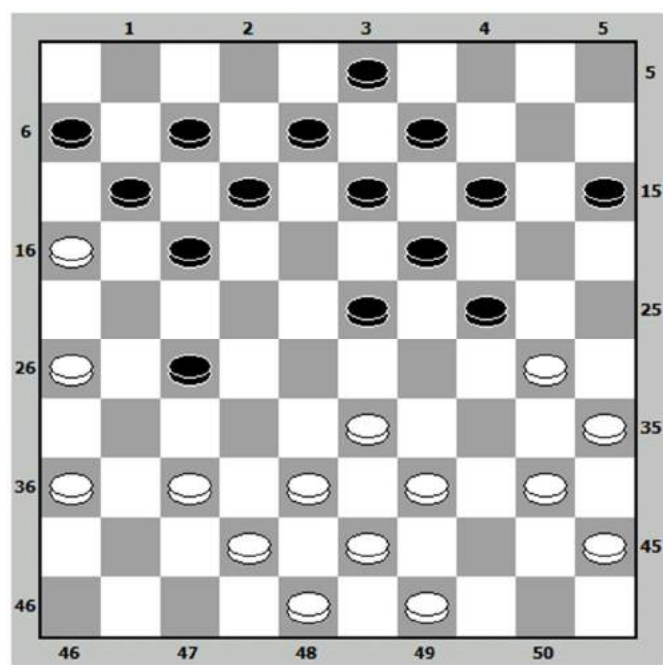


1.33-28 18-23 2.39-33 12-18 3.34-30 20-25
 4.40-34 15-20 5.34-29 25x34 6.29x40 20-24
 7.44-39 17-21 8.31-26 18-22 9.28x17 21x12
 10.40-34 12-18 11.50-44 7-12 12.44-40 10-15
 13.37-31 23-29 14.34x23 19x37 15.41x32 5-10
 16.46-41 14-19 17.41-37 10-14 18.31-27 11-17
 19.27-21 16x27 20.32x21

¹⁴Haagsche Courant, 8 November 1938, p. 4

19.18 Raichenbach variant II

It is difficult to find in the literature this Raichenbach variant¹⁵, but it was known in the thirties.

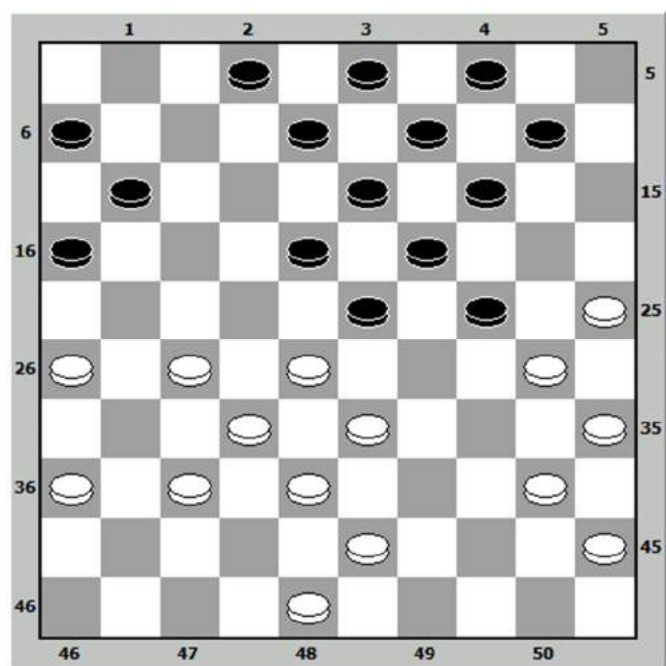


- | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1. 33-28 | 17-21 | 2. 39-33 | 21-26 | 3. 31-27 | 19-23 |
| 4. 28x19 | 14x23 | 5. 33-28 | 9-14 | 6. 28x19 | 14x23 |
| 7. 44-39 | 10-14 | 8. 39-33 | 11-17 | 9. 27-21 | 16x27 |
| 10. 32x21 | 17-22 | 11. 21-16 | 5-10 | 12. 50-44 | 14-19 |
| 13. 44-39 | 10-14 | 14. 37-31 | 26x37 | 15. 42x31 | 6-11 |
| 16. 31-26 | 1-6 | 17. 41-37 | 4-9 | 18. 46-41 | 20-24 |
| 19. 34-30 | 12-17 | 20. 37-31 | 8-12 | 21. 41-37 | 2-8 |
| 22. 47-42 | 22-27 | 23. 31x22 | 18x27 | | |

¹⁵Newspaper "De Standard", 23rd June 1937, p. 5

19.19 Shot of Raichenbach

This shot of Raichenbach is known as the “Shot of Raichenbach” in order to deeply penetrate in the enemy ranks.



		28. 42-37? 24-29
29. 33x24	18-22	30. 27x29 16-21
31. 26x17	11x31	32. 36x27 19-23
33. 29x18	13x31	

The game notation follows:

Vos, J.H. (Jan Hendrik) - Raichenbach, M.

0-2 08-01-1936

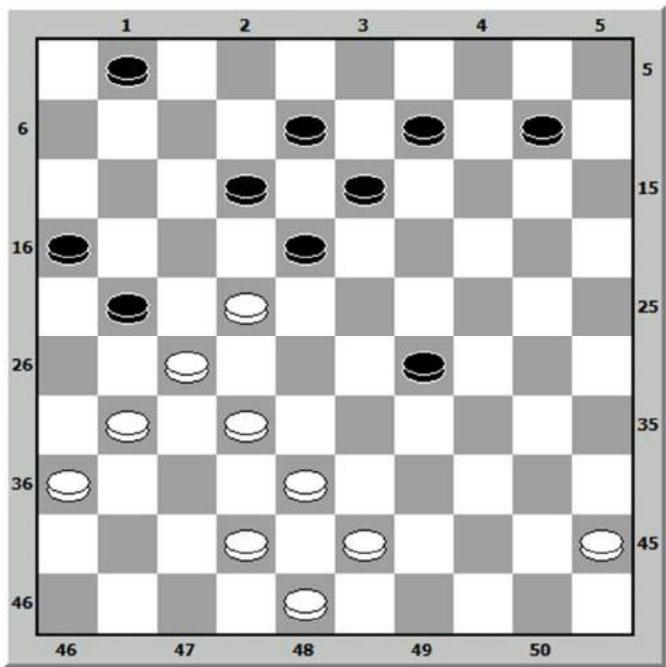
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1.34-29	19-24	2.32-28	14-19
3.37-32	20-25	4.29x20	25x14
5.40-34	15-20	6.41-37	18-23
7.31-27	17-21	8.37-31	12-18
9.31-26	11-17	10.46-41	17-22
11.26x17	22x11	12.41-37	7-12
13.44-40	11-17	14.34-30	20-25
15.50-44	25x34	16.39x30	14-20
17.30-25	20-24	18.44-39	17-21
19.40-34	21-26	20.37-31	26x37
21.42x31	10-14	22.34-29	23x34
23.39x30	18-23	24.47-42	12-18
25.49-44	1- 7	26.44-40	5-10
27.31-26	7-11	28.42-37	24-29
29.33x24	18-22	30.27x29	16-21
31.26x17	11x31	32.36x27	19-23
33.29x18	13x31	34.48-42	6-11
35.40-34	11-16	36.24-20	16-21
37.34-29	21-26	38.20-15	14-19
39.43-38	10-14	40.38-33	8-12
41.33-28	12-17	42.45-40	17-21
43.29-23	2- 7	44.32-27	31x33
45.40-34	19x28	46.34-29	33x24
47.30x10	9-14	48.10x19	28-32
49.19-14	26-31	50.14-10	32-37
51.42-38	37-41	52.10- 5	41-47
53. 5-32	47x33	54.32x 2	33-28
55.25-20	28-10	56. 2-24	31-36
57.24-47	10- 5	58.35-30	5-28
59.30-25	28-10	60.47-24	36-41
61.24-13	41-47	62.13-35	47-36
63.35- 2	36-22	64. 2-35	22-11
65.35- 2	11-22	66. 2-35	3- 9

67.35- 2	22-17	68. 2-35	17-11
69.35- 2	11-16	70. 2-35	16- 2
71.35-40	9-13	72.40-29	2- 8
73.29-34	8- 3	74.34-40	3- 9
75.40-29	9- 3	76.29-40	3-26
77.40-34	10-46	78.34-40	26-37
79.15-10	4x24	80.40-49	37-10
81.49-35	46-19		

19.20 The forcing move and shot

Raichenbach is known from an early position, where he forced a victory¹⁶.



1. 22-17 21-26 2. 38-33 26x39 3. 43x23 12x32 4. 23x5!

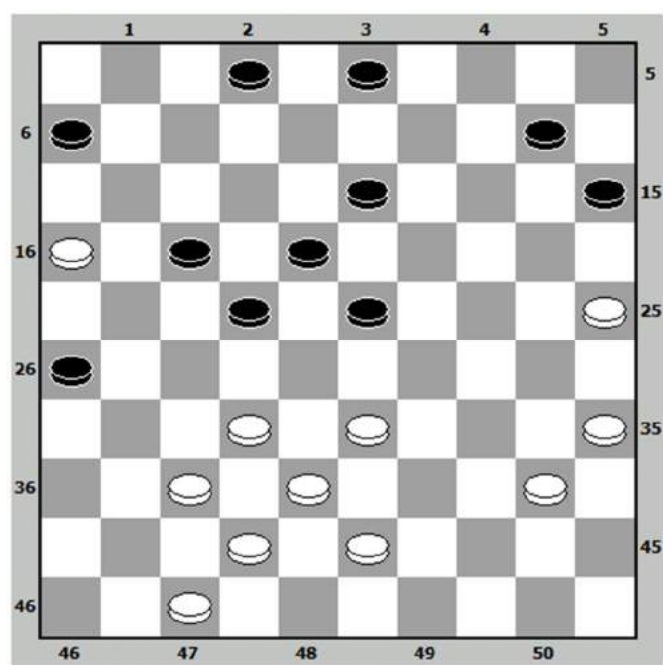
¹⁶Helderse Courant, 23rd April, 1931, p. 21.

19.21 The forcing move and gaining a man

Raichenbach obliged Bizot to do weak moves, due to all kind of threatings and finally gained in this way a man.

Bizot,S. - Raichenbach, M.

0-2 22-09-1931



35.45-40 6-11! 36.16x 7 2x11
 37.25-20 15x24 38.33-28 22x33
 39.38x20 10-15! 40.40-34 15x24

The game notation follows:

Bizot, S. (Stanislas) - Raichenbach, M.

0-2 22-09-1931

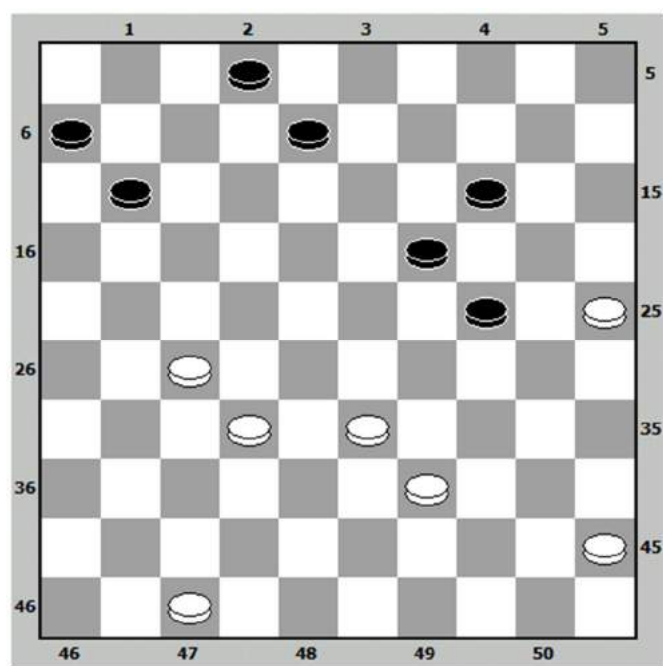
Parijs

1.34-29	19-23	2.39-34	14-19
3.44-39	10-14	4.50-44	5-10
5.29-24	20x29	6.33x24	19x30
7.34x25	14-19	8.40-34	10-14
9.32-28	23x32	10.37x28	18-23
11.42-37	23x32	12.37x28	12-18
13.41-37	17-21	14.37-32	21-26
15.39-33	26x37	16.32x41	7-12
17.41-37	11-17	18.44-39	1- 7
19.37-32	16-21	20.46-41	18-23
21.34-29	23x34	22.39x30	21-27
23.32x21	17x26	24.41-37	12-18
25.38-32	7-12	26.43-38	4-10
27.36-31	19-23	28.28x19	13x24
29.30x19	14x23	30.31-27	12-17
31.27-21	8-12	32.49-43	17-22
33.21-16	12-17	34.48-42	9-13
35.45-40	6-11	36.16x 7	2x11
37.25-20	15x24	38.33-28	22x33
39.38x20	10-15	40.40-34	15x24
41.42-38	13-19	42.43-39	18-22
43.39-33	26-31	44.37x26	22-28
45.33x22	17x37	46.38-33	11-17
47.35-30	24x35	48.33-29	23-28
49.29-23	19-24	50.23x41	24-30
51.34x25	35-40		

19.22 The forcing moves and gaining a man

Maurice Raichenbach - Herman De Jongh
2-0 01-08-1934

This way of winning a piece is not easy to see, but grand master Herman de Jongh was in this case the victim of Raichenbach.



41. . . 13-19? 42.32-28! 8-13
43.45-40!11-17 44.40-34!24-30
45.34-29!30-35 46.39-34!

The game notation follows:

Raichenbach - De Jongh, Herm

2-0 01-08-1934

NN

1.33-28	18-22	2.38-33	12-18
3.43-38	7-12	4.49-43	1- 7
5.31-26	19-23	6.28x19	14x23
7.32-28	23x32	8.37x28	16-21
9.41-37	11-16	10.34-30	9-14
11.37-32	21-27	12.32x21	16x27
13.30-25	4- 9	14.39-34	13-19
15.42-37	27-31	16.36x27	22x42
17.48x37	9-13	18.44-39	7-11
19.50-44	19-23	20.28x19	14x23
21.25x14	10x19	22.34-29	23x34
23.40x29	5-10	24.44-40	10-14
25.35-30	19-23	26.30-25	23x34
27.40x29	17-22	28.37-32	13-19
29.32-27	22x31	30.26x37	18-22
31.46-41	12-18	32.41-36	19-23
33.37-31	23x34	34.39x30	8-13
35.38-32	18-23	36.31-27	22x31
37.36x27	15-20	38.43-38	3- 8
39.33-29	23x34	40.30x39	20-24
41.38-33	13-19	42.32-28	8-13
43.45-40	11-17	44.40-34	24-30
45.34-29	30-35	46.39-34	

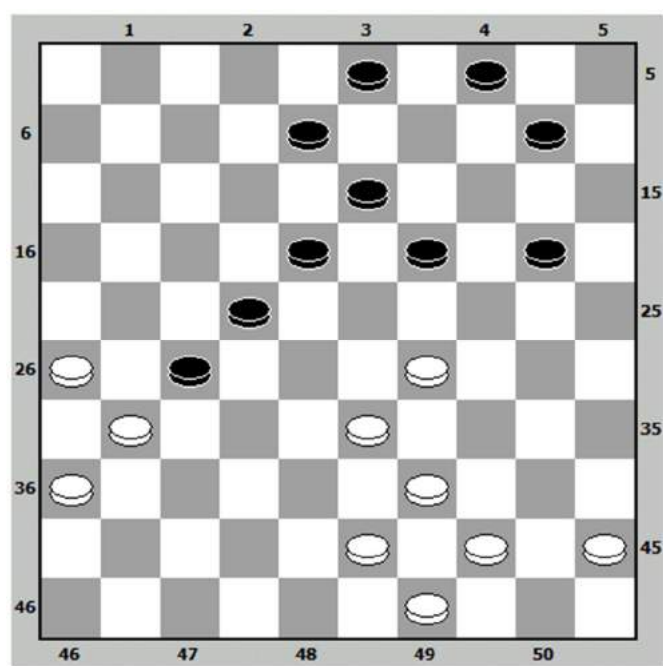
19.23 The forcing move and penetration (1)

There exists a maneuver that is known as the Raichenbach-Springer maneuver. In fact, it is the creation of an inevitable exchange of pieces with threat of breakthrough by the defender against a Roozenburg formation. This treat first appeared in a game between Maurice Raichenbach and Ben Springer.

Maurice Raichenbach – Ben Springer

1-1 30-05-1937

Worldchampionship draughts



34. 38-33!! 8-12

35. 29-23 18x38 36. 43x21 13-18

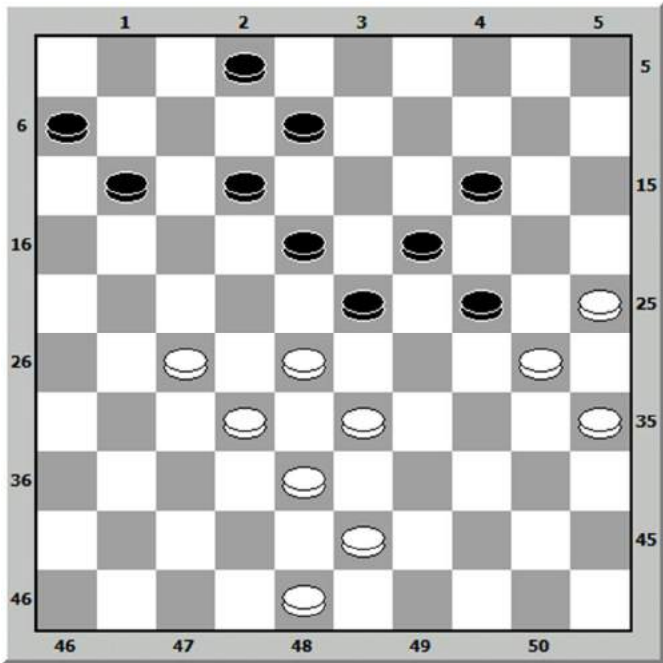
37. 31-27 22x31 38. 36x27 3-8

The game notation follows:

1.34-29	17-22	2.40-34	11-17
3.45-40	6-11	4.31-26	20-25
5.50-45	1- 6	6.37-31	14-20
7.41-37	20-24	8.29x20	25x14
9.46-41	19-23	10.35-30	22-27
11.31x22	18x27	12.32x21	16x27
13.30-25	14-20	14.25x14	10x19
15.33-29	17-22	16.29x18	12x23
17.34-29	23x34	18.40x29	13-18
19.37-31	9-13	20.41-37	5-10
21.37-32	11-16	22.32x21	16x27
23.42-37	7-11	24.48-42	2- 7
25.37-32	11-16	26.32x21	16x27
27.42-37	7-11	28.47-42	15-20
29.37-32	11-16	30.32x21	16x27
31.42-37	6-11	32.37-32	11-16
33.32x21	16x27	34.38-33	8-12
35.29-23	18x38	36.43x21	13-18
37.31-27	22x31	38.36x27	3- 8
39.39-33	19-23	40.21-16	12-17
41.26-21	17x26	42.16-11	18-22
43.27x29	26-31	44.33-28	31-37
45.28-22	37-42	46.22-17	8-12
47.17x 8	20-24	48.29x20	10-14
49.20x 9	4x 2	50.11- 6	2- 7
51. 6- 1	7-11	52.44-39	42-47
53. 1-12	11-16	54.45-40	47-20
55.12- 3	20-42	56.39-34	42-33
57.40-35	33-42	58.34-30	42-33
59.30-25	33-29	60. 3-17	29-24
61.49-43	24-29	62.35-30	29-47
63.17-50	16-21	64.43-39	47-41
65.30-24	21-27	66.25-20	27-32
67.20-15	32-37		

19.24 The forcing move, shot and penetration (2)

Raichenbach,M. - Jongh,de,H.
2-0 00-00-1933
match



Black's position is better, but in this position the 11-17 move was mandatory. However, De Jongh played innocently 3-8 and then Raichenbach won the game brilliantly.

					3-8?
40.28-22	8-13	41.32-28	23x21	42.33-28	18x27
43.28-23	19x28	44.30x26	11-17	45.35-30	2- 8
46.30-24	8-13	47.24-20	27-32	48.20x18	32-37
49.18-13	37-41	50.38-33	28x39	51.43x34	41-46
52.13- 9	6-11	53.34-29	2-0		

The game notation follows:

Raichenbach, M. - Jongh, de, H. (Herman)

2-0 00-00-1933

Match

1.32-28	18-23	2.33-29	23x32
3.37x28	20-25	4.41-37	12-18
5.39-33	7-12	6.44-39	19-23
7.28x19	14x23	8.46-41	1- 7
9.50-44	10-14	10.37-32	14-19
11.41-37	5-10	12.33-28	17-22
13.28x17	11x22	14.31-27	22x31
15.36x27	10-14	16.38-33	14-20
17.33-28	20-24	18.29x20	25x14
19.34-30	15-20	20.40-34	7-11
21.30-25	20-24	22.34-30	12-17
23.44-40	24-29	24.40-34	29x40
25.45x34	14-20	26.25x14	9x20
27.30-25	20-24	28.34-30	4-10
29.39-33	10-14	30.43-38	17-21
31.47-41	8-12	32.41-36	21-26
33.37-31	26x37	34.42x31	11-17
35.27-22	18x27	36.31x11	16x 7
37.49-43	7-11	38.36-31	13-18
39.31-27	3- 8	40.28-22	8-13
41.32-28	23x21	42.33-28	18x27
43.28-23	19x28	44.30x26	11-17
45.35-30	2- 8	46.30-24	8-13
47.24-20	27-32	48.20x18	32-37
49.18-13	37-41	50.38-33	28x39
51.43x34	41-46	52.13- 9	6-11
53.34-29			

Books written by Govert Westerveld

Most of my books, written in English, Spanish and Dutch, are in the National Library of the Netherlands (Koninklijke Bibliotheek – KB) in The Hague.

Nº	Year	Title	ISBN
01	1990 2014	Las Damas: ciencia sobre un tablero I Las Damas: ciencia sobre un tablero I. 132 pages. Lulu Editors.	84-7665-69 Softcover
02	1992 2014	Damas españolas: 100 golpes de apertura coronando dama. 116 pages. Lulu Editors. Damas españolas: 100 golpes de apertura coronando dama. 116 pages. Lulu Editors.	84-604-3888-0 None
03	1992 2014	Damas españolas: 100 problemas propios con solamente peones. Damas españolas: 100 problemas propios con solamente peones. 108 pages. Lulu Editors.	84-604-3887-2 None
04	1992 2014	Las Damas: ciencia sobre un tablero, II Las Damas: ciencia sobre un tablero, II. 124 pages. Lulu Editors.	84-604-3886-4 None
05	1992 2014	Las Damas: ciencia sobre un tablero, III Las Damas: ciencia sobre un tablero, III. 124 pages. Lulu Editors.	84-604-4043-5 None
06	1992	Libro llamado Ingenio...juego de marro de punta: hecho por Juan de Timoneda. (Now not edited).	84-604-4042-7
07	1993 2014	Pedro Ruiz Montero: Libro del juego de las damas vulgarmente nombrado el marro. Pedro Ruiz Montero: Libro del juego de las damas vulgarmente nombrado el marro. 108 pages. Lulu Editors.	84-604-5021-X None
08	1997	De invloed van de Spaanse koningin Isabel la Católica op de nieuwe sterke dame in de oorsprong van het dam- en moderne schaakspel. Spaanse literatuur, jaren 1283-1700. In collaboration with Rob Jansen. 329 pages. (Now not edited)	84-605-6372-3 hardcover
09	1997	Historia de Blanca, lugar más islamizado de la región murciana, año 711-1700.	84-923151-0-5

	2014	Foreword: Prof. Dr. Juan Torres Fontes, University of Murcia. 900 pages.	978-1-291-80895-7 paperback
	2014	Historia de Blanca, lugar más islamizado de la región murciana, año 711-1700. Volume I. 672 pages. Lulu Editors.	
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14	2007	Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, Ana Felix y el morisco Ricote del Valle de Ricote en “Don Quijote II” del año 1615 (capítulos 54, 55, 63, 64 y 65. Dedicated to Prof. Francisco Márquez Villanueva of the University of Harvard. 384 pages.	10:84-923151-5-6
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